

Certaine grammar

questions for the exercise of
young Schollers in the lear-

ning of the Acci-
dence.

J. W. B. 1674

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The first part of Grammar.

Q. **VV** Hat booke doe you learne?

R. **Wynne Accidence.**

Q. What booke is that?

R. It is the first booke which we use to learne to teache vs
the groundes and principall rules of Grammar.

Q. What is Grammat?

R. It is an art which teacheth the right and due order of
speech as well in writing as in speaking:

Q. Howe many partes of Grammar be there?

R. Some good writers make but two, but wee commonly
recken four:

Q. Which be they?

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R. These. | <p>1 Orthographia,
2 Etymologis.
3 Syntaxis.
4 Prosodia.</p> |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Q. What woordes be these.

R. They be Greeke woordes.

Q. Why doe ye rehearse them in Greeke woordes?

R. Because there is no fitte termes vsed for them in Eng-
lishe.

Q. Howe be they termed in Latine?

R. The same woordes be vsed also in Latine.

Q. Howe chaunce the Latines in teaching of this art do use
Greeke termes?

R. Because the *Romanes* whose speche was Latine had
the knowledge of the learned artes from the *Greekes*, and
for that at the first they had not devised in the Latin tongue
fit words to expresse the meaning of these *Greeke* termes,
therefore they kept still the *greeke* woordes, not onely in
Grammar but also in all the other liberall Sciences.

Q. What meane you by Orthographia?

R. It may be called in Latin *recta scriptura*, in English true
writing:

The first part

- Q. What doe you learne in this part of Grammat?:
R. It teacheth the perfect oder that is to be vsed in wryting and reading.
Q. Howe many thinges are to be obserued for the right oder of wryting.

1	Letters.
2	Diphongs.
3	Syllabells.
4	Wordes.
5	Distinctions of wordes and sentences.

- Q. What call yee a letter?:
R. A letter is every severall figure that is written in a word.
Q. Howe many letters haue yee?:
R. In englishe we vse 24. a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z. The Latines leauie out k, y. Because they be more vsuall to the Greekes. They leauie out also w, for it is a letter proper to our English tongue. And though they vse h, in many wordes, yet they count it not a letter but onely the marke of a breached bowell: so that the Latins in dede haue but 20 proper letters.
Q. Howe be your letters deuided?:
R. Into bowels and consonants.
Q. Howe many be bowels?:
R. These fife, a e i o u, and the Greeke y.
Q. Why be they called bowels?:
R. They be so called of this worde vox, which signifieth a voyce: for that no other letters do make any voyce in sounding without some of these ioyned wch them.
Q. Why what spelleth pris?:
R. Nothing, because there is neuer a bowell among those letters.
Q. Howe many letters be called consonantes?:
R. All other sauing these fife bowells.
Q. Why be they called consonantes?:
R. They be so called a consonando, That is to say of sounding

Of Grammar.

ding together, because that of themselves they give no certayne sounde, but must bee sounded together with the vowels.

Q. How be your consonantes deuided?

R. Thus.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Some be
called. | 1 { Mutes, or dumme letters.
2 { Semiuocales, or halfe vowels.
3 { Liquides, or mylde and melting letters.
4 { Double consonantes. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Q. How many be called Mutes?

R. These nine. b c d f g k p q t.

Q. Why be they so called?

R. Because that of themselves they haue no manner of sounde, and therefore in pronouncing wee adde unto them this vowel e. or a, as be. ce. de. ka. &c.

Q. How many be called Semiuocales, or halfe vowels?

R. These seven. l, m, n, r, s, x, z.

Q. Why be they so called?

R. Because every one of them hath as it were halfe a sounde of it selfe.

Q. How many be called Liquides, or mylde & melting letters?

R. Forsooth fourre of those Semiuocales. That is l, m, n, r.

Q. Why bee they so called?

R. Either because they sounde not so harde in pronouncing: Or els, because when one of them standeth in a woord nexte after any of the Mutes it maketh the vowel goyng before to be either long or short.

Q. Howe manye bee called Double consonantes?

R. These two. x and z.

Q. Why be they so called?

R. Because they be made of two consonantes, and stand for two consonantes in speche. As x standeth for cs. or gs, and z. for ds. or ts. or as some thinke for ss,

Q. To what vse serue these letters?

A 3 R. They

The first part

R. They serue to expresse in writing the wordes that a man thinketh to speake.

Q. How do ye know with what letters to write a worde?
R. That is best learned by use. But in the bowelles the sounde will teache yee which is to be used, and in the consonantes the framing of the tongue in speaking will bring yee to the letter.

Q. What speciall notes haue yee for the placing of your letters in writing?

- R. These. 1. { The first letter of every word that beginneth a sentence and the first letter of every proper name must be written with a bigger letter then the other words, and those bigger letters are commonly called Capitall letters.
2. } Betwixt m & n ye hal never write p.
3. } In Latine after x ye shall never write f.
4. } In all simple words these letters following must alwayes be ioyned and spelled with the bowell that commeth after them, bd, ct, pl, fl, co, gn, gr, fl, x.
5. } In compounding of words ye must alwaies take heede to make good sounde, whiche the Greekes call Euphonia and therfore sometime some letters are to be put out, sometime others are to be put in, sometime thole are to be changed.

Q. Howe prove yee that?

R. For Example. Of ob & curro I compound one w^rbe which I write not obcurro, but occurro. Euphoniegratia that is for good soundes sake. So for Absero I write auero. and for conlego I write colligo.

Q. Howe. What call yee a Diphthong?

R. It is a greeke worde and signifieth a double sound. And it is the placing of two vowels in one syllable which must be pronounced both together.

Q. Howe

Of Grammar.

Q. How many dipchonges haue yee?

R. Among the Latines there be
commonly used these five.

{	{	{	{	{
æ	au	œ	as	musæ.
				audio.
				coelum.
		{	ei	hei.
			eu	euge.

And in englishe we
use these ten.

{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{	{											
ai, oꝫ ay.	au, oꝫ aw.	ea	eoꝫ ie eoꝫ e full.	ee, oꝫ ie eoꝫ i smal.	ei, oꝫ ey	cw.	oi, oꝫ oy.	ou, oꝫ ow.	ui, oꝫ i broade.	oo.	gaine.	gawde.	great.	greefe.	height.	lewide.	toye.	lowde.	guyde.	good.

Q. Nowe. What call yee a sillable?

R. It is a greeke tearme, and may signifie in english a coupling. For it is the coupling of vowels and consonantes that are to be pronounced together without breaking of the sound, as if it were but one letter.

Q. Must there needes be a bowell in every sillable?

R. Yea. Oþ els there is no sounde.

Q. Can there be no more vowels but one in a sillable?

R. No. In latine two vowels can never properly bee ioyned together in one sillable, except it be a dipchong.

Q. How many letters may be in a sillable?

R. So manie as may be pronounced together with one breath without breaking of the sound.

Q. Howe fewe letters may be in a sillable?

R. Sometime but one. But that must needes be a bowell, and then it is called, a oꝫ e, oꝫ o, perse, that is a oꝫ e or o by it selfe, but if there be any consonant in the sillable there must needes be more letters then one.

Q. How will ye know how many sillables ther be in a word?

R. Very easily, for in latine there be so many sillables as there

The first part

be vowels. Except there bee a Diphthong. But it is best knowne by the pronouncing of the worde,

Q. Why so?

R. For so often as I am compelled to breake the sound in pronouncing of a woerde, so manye sillables bee in the woerde as in me, ri, di, e, i. I breake the sounde five times, and therefore I haue five sillables.

Q. Howe. What call yee a woerde?

R. It is a voyce consisting of one sillable or more, where in is uttered so much as signifieth somewhat.

Q. Howe manie sillables doe make a woerde?

R. There is no certaine number appointed. For some words be of one sillable called Monosyllaba, some be of 2, called Dis-syllaba. Some of more then two, called Hyperdisyllaba, & of manie syllables called Polysyllaba.

Q. Howe what meane yee by distinctions of wordes?

R. They bee certayne prickes and markes which bee vsed in writing, to deuide euery sentence into his partes and to teache vs how to pawse in reading.

Q. Howe many suche markes haue yee?

- 1 } Comma.
- 2 } Colon.
- 3 } Periodus.
- 4 } Interrogatio.
- 5 } Apostrophus.
- 6 } Parenthesis.

R. They be commonly these sixe.

Q. What is meant by Comma?

R. It is a little crooke set at the end of a woerde, thus (.) which noteth that there is ended a little piece of a sentence, which wee call a clause, and must haue a verie little pawse in reading.

Q. What meane yee by Colon?

R. It is a marke made with two prickes thus (:) and doeth note that there is ended one of the chiese partes of a sentence, called a member of a sentence, and therefore requireth a longer pawse,

Q. What

of Grammar.

Q. What call ye Periodus?

R. It is a marke made with one prick, thus (.) and noeth that the sentence is there fully ended. And therefore requireth a perfect pause.

Q. What meane ye by Interrogatio?

R. It is a marke made with two prickes thus (?) and noeth that the sentence going before it is a question, and should haue the last woordes rayled vp somewhat sharpe in pronouncing.

Q. What call ye Apostrophus?

R. It is a little crooke set at the toppe of a letter thus No-
tis'. And noeth that there is something lacking in the
ende of that woerde.

Q. What meane ye by Parenthesis?

R. That is a marke made with two halfe circles thus () and noeth that all the woordes betwixt these two halfe circles are no parte of that sentence wherewith they bee ioyned, but are a speciall sentence of themselves, thrust into the other sentence vppon some speciall occasion: so that the other sentence may bee taken together whole without them.

Q. Nowe what thinges doe ye obserue in reading?

R. These two thinges, 1 { Cleane sounding,
 2 { Dewe pausing.

Q. Wherin standeth cleane sounding?

R. In giuing to every letter his iust and full sounde. In breaking or diuiding every woerde duely into his severall syllables, so that every syllable may bee hearde by himselfe and none blound, nor blubbered vp ill fauouredly. In the right pronouncing of i, whiche of vs is commonly sounded i when any vowel doeth follow next after him or elis not. And finally in avoyding all such vices as are of many foolishly valed by euill custome.

The second part

- Q. What vices be those ?
R. Iotacismus, sounding i too hoade,
2 Labdacismus, sounding l too full.
3 Ischnotes, mincing of a letter, as feather for fether,
4 Traulismus, stammering or stutting.
5 Plateismus, too much mouthing of letters.
6 Cheilostomia, maffling or fumbling wordes in the mouth.
7 Abusing of letters, as v for f, vat for fat, z for s as maza
for musa. sh for ci. as fasho for facio dosham for doceam for
lishum for felicium and such like.

Q. Wherein standeth due pawling ?

R. In right obseruation of the markes and prickes before
mentioned.

*And thus much for the first
parte of Grammat.*

The second part of Gram- mar.

Q. **VV**hich is the second part of Grammat ?

R. Etymologia.

Q. What meane yee by Etymologia ?

R. It is a greeke worde, Which some interprete in latine
Veriloquium. And (if the worde were vsed) in Englishe, I
would call it true woording. Or the true bse of wordes.

Q. What doe you learne in Etymologia ?

R. Three things, 1. The true original & beginning of wordes.
2. What every worde is to be called in Grammar.
3. What thinges fall or chaunce to every worde.

Q. Howe will you learne the true originall or beginning
of wordes ?

R. That must be learned by much reading after we know
the rules of Grammar.

Q. Then what doe ye learne in this part of Grammar for
the calling of wordes ?

R. There

of Grammar.

R. There be many proper tearmes in Grammar which perteyn to wordes and speche.

Q. Whyn are wordes called otherwise in your art of Grammar then they be in common speech?

R. Yea forsooth.

Q. Whyn so?

R. Because neither Grammar, nor any other arte can be taught without some speciall tearmes devised, to expresse the partes and thinges belonging to the same.

Q. Shewe me some example?

R. As in the art of sayling there be many tearmes proper to that art. As of the ship, the docke, the rudder, the snowe, the hatches, the decke, the mast, &c. The plowman hath proper tearmes in his owne art, as of the plowe, the beame, the cocke, the tayle, the coulter, the share, &c. And so is it in all other artes.

Q. Be all the tearmes of Grammar conteyned in Etymologia?

R. No. For every parte of Grammar hath his proper tearmes. As in Orthographia: You had these tearmes, Letters, Diphonges, Syllables, Distinctions, &c. So are there speciall tearmes belonging to the other partes of Grammar.

Q. Then what tearmes of Grammar be in this second parte called Etymologia?

R. Such tearmes as belong to the naming of wordes and thinges pertayning to the same.

Q. What doeth Etymologia especially intreate of?

R. Of euery worde that is to be vised in speech.

Q. What is speech?

R. It is a pronouncing of wordes together, wherein every man and woman speaking to eche other, vise to vitter their myndes.

Q. Whereof is speech made?

R. Of wordes.

Q. Then what call yee wordes in Grammar?

R. I call all wordes partes of speche.

Q. Howe many partes of speche be there in Grammar?

R. Eight.

The second part

Q. Whyn, you sayde that every worde is a part of speche
and are there but eight wordes in all the woldē ?

R. Yes there be many thousandes of woordes: But , all
woordes that bee vsed in speche are called by one of these
eight tearmes in Grammar.

Q. Which be those eight tearmes which yee call the eighthe
partes of speche ?

1	{ Nowne,	5	{ Aduerbe,
2	{ Pronowne,	6	{ Coniunction,
3	{ Verbe,	7	{ Preposition,
4	{ Participle.	8	{ Interiection.

Q. Can there bee no fewer then eight termes which doe
conteine in them all sorte of wordes ?

R. Yes it were more easie to say there are but 4, a Nowne & a
Verbe, an Aduerbe & a Coniunction.

Q. How so? R. Because a Pronowne & a Participle
may very wel be referred to a Nowne, & a Preposition and In-
teriection may well be referred to an Aduerbe.

Q. What is þ first differēce amōgst these 8. partes of speche?

R. Forsooth þ first 4. be declined : & þ latter 4. be vndeclined.

Q. What meane yee by declined and vndeclined?

R. That worde in Grammar is saide to be declined , which
maye bee chaunged in the last letter or syllable into other let-
ters or syllables . And that whiche cannot bee so chaunged
is sayde to be vndeclined.

Q. Be those first fourre declined all in one manner ?

R. No. For some of them bee declined with cases , and
some with moodes and tenses.

Q. How many partes of speche be declined with cases?

R. These three, Nowne, Pronowne, and Participle. And a
verbe onely is declined with moodes and tenses.

Q. What were the first difference among woordes if there
were but fourre partes of speche ?

R. This. Some be wordes that haue number in them, as a
Powne, & a verbe. Some be wordes þ haue no nūber in them

of Grammar.

as an aduerbe and a coniunction.

Q. What is to be considered in every part of speech?

R. These 3. things. 1 what it is 2 what partes it hath 3 what thinges chance vnto it
 { which definitio
 { is cal-
 { led the accidentes.
 { diuision.

Q. Then first what is a nowne?

R. Any woerde that betoken eth the name of any thing is a nowne.
 { Or thus.

The name of any thing that may bee seene, felt, hearde, or vnderstandinged is a nowne. As a booke.

Q. Is thy booke a nowne?

R. The thing it selfe which is called a booke is not a nowne, but this woerde booke, which is the name of the thing is a nowne, for a nowne signifieth nothing els but a name.

Q. Why doest thou put this difference betwixte the thing and the name of the thing?

R. For that in Grammar which teacheth the true order of speech, wee haue to consider nothing but the very woordes that be spoken: so that thinges which bee signified by these woordes perteyne nothing to Grammar, and therfore no kinde of thing is a nowne, but the woerde which is the name of any thing, that is a nowne.

Q. Howe many sortes of nownes haue ye?

R. Two, some be called { Substantives and
 { Adiectives.

Q. Howe knowe you a nowne substantiue?

R. A nowne substantiue is a name that standeth by hym selfe.

Q. Howe can a nowne whiche is but a woerde stande by it selfe.

Q. I knowe that no woerde can properly stande by it selfe,
 but

The second part

but is a borrowed speche and I meane an other thing by it.

Q. What meane ye by standeth by him selfe?

R. That is to say, requireth not an other woyd to be ioyned with him.

Q. Tell me this more plainely?

R. A nowne substantiue is a perfect woyde, and a name so certaine, that I knowe certainly what thing it nameith, although there be no other woyde ioyned unto it.

So that when I say it standeth by it selfe, I meane I can understande by it selfe the thinge that it signifieth althoughe there be no other woyde ioyned unto it.

Q. Haue ye any speciall marke whereby to know a nowne substantiue?

R. Yea forsooth. Any woyde that may apely and properly haue before his Englishe this signe a. or the, is a nowne substantiue, as Actie, the citie,

Q. Howe many sortes of nownes substantiues haue ye?

R. Two { some be } Proper and
 { called } Common or appellatiue.

Q. What call ye a nowne proper?

R. A proper name is a nowne which is proper to the thing that it betokeneth, that is to say, whiche doeth signifie some one speciall thing.

Q. Howe many sortes of proper names haue ye?

R.	Tenne as	1	Godds.	6	Goddesses.
	proper names	2	Men.	7	Women.
	of	3	Floodes.	8	Cities
		4	Monethes.	9	Countrys
		5	Winder.	10	Ilandes.

Q. What call ye a common name, or a nowne appellatiue.

R. A nowne common is that whose signification is common

of Grammar.

to moe, that is, which betokeneth all things of that sorte.

Q. Shewe mee examples of a proper name, and of a common name?

R. Edouardus is a proper name, and signifieth but one man so called. But A man is a common name and signifieth all men. So Londinum the Citie o f London is a proper name : because it is the name but of one Citie so called. But vrbs a Citie is a common name, because euery Citie is called a Citie, but every citie is not called London.

Q. Nowe howe knowe ye a nowone Adiectiu?

R. A nowone adiectiu is a name that cannot stande by hym selfe.

Q. What meane ye by that?

R. That is to say, requireth an other woord to be ioyned with him,

Q. Tell me this more playnely?

R. A nowone adiectiu is the name of a thing, but so doubtfull and vncertaine, as I knowe not certainly what thing it nameth except there be some other woord ioyned vnto it: so that when I say it can not stande by it selfe: I meane that I canot perfectly understand what thing it belongeth vnto, excepte there bee a substantiu ioyned vnto it. Good.

Q. Why do pe not knowe that good is the name of a thing?

R. Yes, I know that when you say good you meane something, but I knowe not what thing ye call good, except ye put some other woord vnto it: as a good horse, a good boy.

Q. Haue ye any speciall marke whereby to know a nowone adiectiu?

R. Yea forsooth In English, any name with which I may aptly ioyn this woord thing, is a nowone adiectiu: as a good thing.

Q. This is enough for the diuision of a nowone. Now what meane ye by the Accidents.

The second part

R. The Accidents be certayne properties falling or belonging to all the partes of speeche generally, or to every seuerall part of speeche particularly, and therof my booke is called an Accidente or the Accidents.

Q. Why so?

R. For that is (as I take it) the booke that teacheth all the accidents, that is to say, all such thinges as fall or belong to all the partes of speeche.

Q. Howe many sortes of accidents haue bee?

generall and belong to all partes of speeche as forme and figure.

R. Two sortes, for some bee particular whereof some bee along to 1 the fourte partes of speech that be declined as number. 2 Three of those þ bee declined as case, gender & declension to al nownes pronownes and participles. 3 Every severall part of speeche as all the rest.

Q. Howe many accidents belong to a nowne.

First the 2. general accidents. { Forme.
{ Figure.

R. 7. } Secondly the generall accidents of { Number.
{ the fourte partes declined, which is
Thirdly these four, { Case.
{ Gender.
{ Declension.
{ Comparison.

Q. What call ye forme?

R. Forme is that Accident which in Latin is called species, whereby

of Grammar.

wherby I discerne whether the woord bee sprong ofte
selfe and therfore called a primitive, or whether it be dya-
wen or derived out of an other woord and so called a deri-
uatiue, for all wordes be either the primitive or deriuatiue
forme.

Q. Howe many sortes of nownes haue yee of the primitive
forme or that be called primitives?

R. 18	1 Corporale.	6 Homonymū or equiuocall.	Divers ſem.
	2 Incorporale.	7 Synonimū.	Words of one ſign.
	Subſtantiali.	3 Absolutum.	Collectiū.
	4 Generale.	8 Ad aliquid.	
	5 Speciale.	10 Temporale.	
	10.		
	1 Interrogatiuum.	5 Nume.	Cardina.
Adies.	2 Infinitū or Indefinitū.	6 Partiti.	Ordinale.
Ctues.	3 Relatiuum.	7 Univer.	Distributi.
	4 Redditium.	8 Particula in plus.	Nominiſtrios.
	8.		Plex

Q. How many sortes of nownes haue ye called deriuatiues.

R. 16.	Whereof	1 Denominatiuum.	5 Patrium.
	some bee	2 Contentiuum.	6 Gentile.
		3 Ficticium.	7 Patronimi.
		4 Verbale.	8 Diminitiū.
		1 Possessiū.	5 Gerundiū.
		2 Materiale.	6 Aduerbiale.
	Adiectiues.	3 Locale.	7 Comparatiū.
		4 Participiale.	8 Superlatiū.
	8.		

But of verbals some be substantiues some be adiectiues, their
terminations for the most part be these.

Tus sus bundus io tor trix menxus bilis vta.

Q. What call ye figure?

C

R. Fig

The second part

R. Figure, called in Latine Figura is that accident whereby we discerne whether a woyde be altogether of hym selfe, and that is saide to bee the simple figure: or whether it bee mingled with some other woyde, and such a woyde is saide to bee either the compound figure, or the double compound figure.

Q. And are these 2 accidents common to all woydes?

R. Yea forsooth, for there is
no woyde but that he is eyther
Primitiue, or
Deriuative.
Simple or
Compound.

Q. Howe what call ye number?

R. Number is an accident whereby I discerne whether ye speake of one thing or of moe.

Q. Howe many numbers haue wee?

R. Two, the
Singular, wh speakest of one as lapis a stone.
Plural, wh speakest of mo theu one as lapides stones.

Q. What call ye a case?

R. A case is every severall ending of a nowne, pronowne and participle when it is declined.

Q. What meane ye by declined?

R. Declined, that is to say altered, broken, or chaunged from the first name of the woyde into other terminations.

Q. What meane you by terminations?

R. A termination is the ende of a woyde, eyther in the last letters or in the last syllables.

Q. Howe many cases haue wee?

R. Sixe, the
Nominatiue, Accusatiue,
Genitiue. Vocatiue.
Datiue. Ablatiue.

Q. hath every nowne all these sixe cases, or severall porti-
ons

of Grammar.

ons as ye call them?

R. Yea, if it be a perfect nowne.

Q. Whyp haue ye some nownes that be vnperfect?

R. Yea, and
those we cal he-
terocita, where
of be 3 sortes.

- 1 Variantia, which do vary somewhat from
the common sorte of nownes.
- 2 Deficientia, whiche doe lacke somewhat
that commonly nownes haue.
- 3 Redundantia, whiche haue something
more then commonly nownes haue.

Q. What meane ye by the nominatiue case?

R. It might be called the name. It is so called a nominans
do, that is of naming: for it is the very first name of every
nowne, pronowne, and participle: it is not properly a
case, but is so termed onely for plaine teaching, it is cal-
led in Latine rectus, and so is the vocative for the moste
part, and all the other cases bee called obliqui casus.

Q. What is the reason of these names?

R. Rectus casus signifieth the right case, and the nomina-
tive case is so called, because it setteth downe rightly the
very name of every thing, as homo. Obliquus casus, sig-
nifieth a crooked or bended case, and so be all other cases
called, because their terminations are as it were bent and
crooked away from the nominatiue,
As hominis, homini, hominem, homine. &c.

Q. Howe knowe ye the nominatiue case?

R. The nominatiue case in the naturall order of speeche
commeth before the verbe, and if I ioyne with the verbe
this question who or what the woordē that answereth to that
question is the nominatiue case.

As The Maister teacheth. Question Who teacheſt? Ans
ſwer. The maister.

Q. Howe knowe yee the genitiue case?

The second part

R. The genitive is knowne in Latine by the terminations
of the declensions, and in English he hath this signe of
before him: and answereth to the question whose, of
whome, or whereof, as. The learning of the Maister.

Q. Howe knowe you the dative case?

R. In Latine by the termination, in English it hath
commonly this signe to, before him, and answereth to
this question

To whome or To what? as I give a booke to the Mai-
ster.

Q. Howe knowe ye the Accusative case?

R. The Accusative case in order of speche followeth the
verbe, and if ye ioyne the question whome or what with the
verbe, the woorde that answereth the question is the accusa-
tive case. As I loue the Maister.

Q. Howe knowe ye the vocative case?

R. In Latine by the termination: In English by calling
or speaking to.

Q. For if I call or speake to any person, I must put the
name of the person to whom I speake in the vocative case,
as Master, I loue you.

Q. Howe knowe ye the ablative case?

R. In Latine by the termination of the declension, and in
English it hath commonly one of these signes before it.
In with through for from by or then.

Q. This is sufficient for the cases, what call ye Gender?

R. Gender is an accident of a nowne, whereby wee make
difference of natures in the names of thinges considering
whether the woorde signifie the Male kynde or the Fe-
male.

Q. Howe many Genders haue ye?

R. Nine accidente rehearseth 7. but in deede there are
but three.

Q. Which be those seuen?

R. The

Of Grammar.

R. The { 1 Masculine. { 4 Common of two,
2 Feminine. { 5 Common of three.
3 Newter. { 6 Doubtfull.
 { 7 Epicene.

Q. You say there are but 3. genders in dede, which be they?

R. The { Masculine,
 { Feminine,
 { Newter.

Q. What are the rest if they be not properly genders?

R. A mixture or mingling of genders.

Q. What meane you by Masculine, Feminine, and Newter.

R. Masculine, betokeneth the male kinde. Feminine, betokeneth the female kinde. Newter, signifieth neyther male nor female and under those 3. wordes are all kynde of natures comprehended.

Q. Howe is every gender discerned from other?

R. Every proper gender hath his proper article.

Q. What call you an Article?

R. The marke whereby we discerne the gender.

Q. How many articles haue you?

R. Three. { Hic,
 { Hac,
 { Hoc.

Q. Why, this Hic.Hac.Hoc, is a pronown & signifieth this?

R. It is true. Hic, Hac, Hoc, is a Pronowne and then it signifieth this, but when it is declined with a pronowne, it is onlie an article, that is to say, the marke of a gender and hath no signification at all.

Q. Then which is the proper article of the Masculine gender?

R. The Masculine gender is declined with this article hic, as hic vir a man.

Q. Which is the article of the Feminine?

The second part

R. Hæc.

Q. Which of the newer?

R. Hoc.

Q. You say there are but three genders in deede: and they haue their proper articles. What then? Haue those other which ye number among the genders, no articles?

R. They be not properly genders, and therefore they haue no proper articles. But as they be a mixture or mingling of genders, so doe they borrowe their articles of the three proper genders.

Q. Howe so?

R. The common of two is both the masculine gender and the feminine, and therefore he hath boþ their articles hic and hoc.

The common of thre is both the masculine, the feminine, and the newer, and therefore he borroweth all their articles hic hæc and hoc.

The doutfull gender is eyther the masculine or the feminine, and therefore he hath hic or hæc.

Q. What article hath the Epicene gender?

R. The Epicene gender may haue any article according to the nature of the woorde. But all nownes of the Epicene gender be eyther names of soules or of fishes, or of wyarde beastes. And because these nownes doe in one word signifie two kindes, that is, the male & the female. Therefore we say suche a woorde is the Epicene gender, that is the common or mingled gender.

Q. Why so?

R. Because that in any such one woorde what article soever it hath is vnderstood two natures, the male and the female. As vulpes the hee foxe and the shee. Palser the cock sparrow & þ hen. Halec the male haring, & þ female.

Q. How will you finde out the gender of a nowne?

R. By certaine rules in latine verses set downe in my booke of the latine Grammar.

Q. This is sufficient for genders, what call yee declension?

R. It is the breaking of the first name of a woorde into divers

Of Grammar.

uers other terminations which we call cases.

Q. Howe many Declensiones of nownes haue yee?

R. Five.

Q. Howe will yee knoue what Declension a nowne is?

R. By the termination or ending of the genitius case singuler.

Q. Howe endes the genitius case singular of euerie declension?

R. The genitius { first } Declen. { i
case singular of { second } son en. , is
the { third } dech in { us
{ fourth }
{ fiftch. } { ei }

Q. What call yee this breaking of nownes into cases?

R. I call it declining of nownes.

Q. Howe endes the vocatiue case singular of the firste declension?

R. Like the nominatiue except nownes in as which do make their vocatiue in a as Nominatiuo Thomas vocat. Thoma,

Q. How endes the Dative case plurall of the firste declension?

R. in is.

Q. what, in all nownes?

R. No. For these two nownes filia and nata doe make the dative and the ablative case plurall in is or in abus. As Datiuo his filii vel filiabus. And these fourie nownes Dea, Mula, Equa, Libertia doe not make the dative and the ablative case plurall in is but onely in abus, as Datiuo Deabus, Mulabus, Equabus, Libertabus.

Q. How endes the vocatiue case singular in the 2. declension?

R. For the most part like the nominatiue?

Q. Doeth it not alwayes ende like the nominatiue?

R. No sooth.

Q. When doth it not ende like the nominatiue?

R. When the nominatiue endeth either in vs or in ius,

Q. Howe endeth the vocatiue when the nominatiue endeth in vs?

The second part

- R. When the nominatiue endeth in vs the vocatiue shall
ende in e.
- Q. What in all nownes?
- R. Pea forsooth. Except this woord Deus which maketh
the vocatiue case Deus also. And filius whiche maketh
the vocatiue fili.
- Q. How endes the vocatiue when þ nominatiue endeth in ius?
- R. When the nominatiue endeth in ius the vocatiue shall
end in i if the word be a proper name of a man, as Terentius
vocat. Terenti: otherwise it endeth in e.
- Q. You sayde that all Nownes which haue their nomina-
tive in vs, doe make their vocatiue in e except Deus & fili.
How say ye to Manus, doth he make his vocatiue case Ma-
ne? R. No. For manus is a nowne of the 4. declension,
And this rule is onely for nownes of the second declension.
- Q. Doe all other nownes in vs of the seconde declension
except Deus, make their vocatiue in e.
- R. Nay. These 6. nownes, agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus,
chorus, fluuius, make their vocatiue in e or in vs.
- Q. How endes the vocatiue case in all ocher declensions?
- R. The vocatiue case in all declensions generally endes like
the nominatiue both in the singular number & in þ plurall.
- Q. Hoc regnum, regni, what declension is it?
- R. The seconde because the genitiue case singular endeth
in i.
- Q. What is his nominatiue case plurall?
- R. Regna.
- Q. Why, how endes the nominatiue case plurall of the
second declension?
- R. in i.
- Q. Then why doe yee not say nominatiue hæc regni?
- R. Because it is a nowne of the neuter gender.
- Q. And what then?
- R. All nownes of the neuter gender of what declension
soever, haue the nominatiue, the accusatiue and the vo-
cative alike both in the singular number and in the plu-
rall. And those thre cases in the plurall number end al-
wayes

of Grammar.

alwayes in a as well in substantives, as in adiectives
of the newter gender.

Q. Is there no nowne substantive nor adiective of the new-
ter gender but that he makes the nominatiue the accusa-
tive and the vocatiue case plurall in a?

R. None except these two nownes ambo & duo. And they
doe not make these three cases plurall in a, but in o, and
therfore I say pluraliter ambo ambæ ambo, & not ambæ.

Of Adiectives.

Q. This is sufficient for substantives. Howe howe ma-
ny sortes of adiectives haue yee?

R. So many as I had of substantives. For some be pro-
per, some be common. And some be Primitiue some bee
Deriuatiue. And some be simple and some be compound.

Q. What accidentes hath an adiective?

R. All those whiche a substantive hath and one more.

Q. Whiche is that?

R. Comparison.

Q. Why doeth not a substantive make comparison?

R. So forsooth, For comparison is onelie proper to adie-
ctives, although in some Authoress are read some few wordes
of the comparatiue degree drawne out of substantives, yet it
is vnproper. For no substantive doeth properly forme
comparison but by abuse.

Q. Are all the accidentes in an adiective as they bee in a
substantive?

R. Forme, Figure, Number, and case be the same and in the
same manner in an adiective, that they were in a sub-
stantive: but there is some difference in the genders and
in the declyning.

Q. What genders hath an adiective?

R. Every perfect adiective hath in every case both in the sin-
gular number and in the plurall all the three proper gen-
ders: That is to say, the Masculine, the Feminine & the Newter.

Q. Howe will yee finde out these three genders in euerye

The second part

case of an adjective?

R. If there be three terminations of the adjective as bonus, bona, bonum, the first termination is the Masculine gender, the second is the Feminine, and the thirde is the Newter. If there be but two terminations as hunc & hanc scelicem & hoc scelix, then the former termination as scelicem is both the Masculine and the Feminine, and the latter termination as scelix is the Newter. If there be but one termination, as hic hac & hoc scelix or Davido bonis, then that one termination is both the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Newter in what case soever it bee.

Q. Howe chaunce yee sayde there were but two terminations, when ye reckoned hunc & hanc scelicem & hoc scelix, are there no wordes but two?

R. Yes, but because hunc hanc & hoc are but articles, that is to say, signes of the gender, therefore I must not reckon them nor any one of the articles in what case soever it be, for any parte or termination of the Rowne, so that beside the articles there are no moe terminations in that case but scelicem & scelix.

Q. What difference is there in declining of adjectives?

R. Forsooth some be declined with three terminations in every case without any articles: and some be declined with three articles.

Q. How be nownes adjectives of 3. terminations declined?

R. Nownes adjectives of 3. terminations in the masculine gender, be declined like nownes substantives of the Masculine gender in the second declension, that is to say, like Dominus or Magister. In the Feminine gender like a nowne of the first declension as Musa. In the newter, like a nowne of the Newter gender in the second Declension, as Regnum.

Q. How be nownes adjectives of 3. articles declined?

R. Like nownes substantives of the Masculine, Feminine, and newter gender in the 3. declension.

Q. Be all adjectives declined in this manner?

R. All

of Grammar.

R. All sauing these eyght, unus, totus, solus, illus, alius,
alter, vter and neuter. And their compoundes whiche make
their genituite case singular in ius and their dative in i, in
allother cases they are declined like nownes adiectiues of
three terminations.

Of Comparison.

Q. We haue past ouer sixe of the accidentes of a Nowne,
which is the seuerth?

R. Comparison.

Q. What call yee comparison?

R. It is in english the altering of the signification of a word
by degrees into more or lesse, In latine it is the altering of
a word into other terminations, whereby the woyde doeth
signifie more or lesse.

Q. How many parts of speche doe forme comparison?

R. These fourre, a { Nowne. { Aduerbe.
{ Participle. { Preposition.

Q. Are yee sure that all these fourre partes of speche doe
make comparison?

R. I cannot say that they all properly doe forme comparison,
so long as they be taken for those partes of speche.

Q. Why so?

R. For a Participle when hee formeth comparison is ac-
counted to bee a nowne adiectiue. And a Preposition whe-
re he formeth comparison is counted an Aduerbe.

Q. Well then, doe all nownes adiectiues and all Ad-
uerbes forme comparison?

R. No forsooth.

Q. Which then?

R. All such nownes and aduerbes whose signification may
be increased or diminished, That is to say, made more
or made lesse, as harde, harder, hardest.

Q. How many sortes of comparison haue yee?

D 2 R. These

The second part

R. These four
a comparison that
is called 1 { perfect,
 2 { anomala. } without rule
 3 { defectiva. lacking.
 4 { abusiva. not in use.

Q. Which call ye a perfect comparison?

R. That which hath all the degrees of comparison and is formed after some certaine rule.

Q. What meane yee by a degree of comparison,

R. Every word in the adiective or aduerbe that altereth the signification by more or lesse is called a degree.

Q. Howe many degrees of comparison be there?

R. Three. The { Positive.
 Comparatiue.
 Superlatiue.

Q. What meane yee by the Positive?

R. The Positive degree is þ very first word of þ adiective or Aduerbe that formeth comparison, as durus harde.

Q. Why here is no signification increased by more or lesse?

R. It is true. For the positive doth signifie a thing absolute- ly without excede, that is to say it hath no respect of comparison with any other worde, neither doeth it increase his signification by more or lesse, and therefore it is bnyperly called a degree of comparison.

Q. What call ye the comparative degree?

R. That which signifieth somewhat more then the positive, as durior harder.

Q. What call ye the Superlatiue degree?

R. That which exceedeth the positive in the highest degree, that is, which signifieth more then his positive in all respects. As Durissimus, hardest of all.

Q. And howe many rules haue ye to forme these degrees?

R. I haue onely one rule to forme the comparative degree; And three to forme the superlatiue.

Q. Howe

of Grammar.

Q. Howe forme ye the positive?

R. The positive is not formed at all: But is the very first
word of the adjective or aduerbe out of whiche the compa-
rative and superlatiue degree is formed.

Q. Which is the rule to forme the comparatiue degree?

R. This, The comparatiue degree is formed of the first case
of his positive that endeth in i by putting to or, or vs, as
Durus harde, the genitiue case is Duri, put to or and it ma-
keth Durior, put to vs and it maketh Durius, and so the
comparatiue degree of Durus, is hic & haec durior & hoc
durius.

Q. Which is your first rule for the superlatiue degree?

R. This. The superlatiue degree is formed of the firste
case of his positive that endeth in i. by putting thereto s.
and simus. As Durus the genitiue case is Duri, put to s.
and it maketh Duris, and then put to simus and it maketh
Durissimus, and that is the superlatiue degree.

Q. Is the genitiue alwayes the first case in i?

R. Yea so looth, in adiectives of three terminations, but
in adiectives of three articles, the dative is the first case in i.

Q. What is your seconde rule to forme the superlatiue de-
gree?

R. This. If the positive do ende in er, then the superla-
tiue degree is not formed of the first case of his positive that
endeth in i, but of the nominatiue case of the positive that
endeth in er, by putting thereto rimus. As to Nomi-
natiuo pulcher, I put rimus, and so the superlatiue degree is
pulcherrimus.

Q. What is your thirde rule to forme the superlatiue de-
gree.

R. The thirde rule is for these sixe adiectives that ende in
lis, humilis, similis, facilis, agilis, gracilis, docilis.

Q. Is it not for all adiectives that ende in lis as well as for
these sixe?

R. No. For all other adiectives in lis except these sixe doe
forme their superlatiue degree according to the first rule, as

The second part.

villis maketh vtilissimus.

Q. But howe do these syre forme the superlatiue degree?

R. Of the nominatiue case in lis, by chaunging is into limus,
as humilis change is into limus and there is the superlatiue
degree humillimus.

Q. Be here all the rules for perfect comparissons?

R. No soooth, there be certayne nownes compounded of
these verbes dico, volo, and facio, which are also referred to
the perfect comparison.

Q. Howe doe nownes that be made of dico, volo, and facio
make comparison?

R. They make the comparatiue degree by changing us into
entior, & the superlatiue by changing us into entissimus.
As maledicus, maledicentior, maledicentissimus.

Q. Be there any more rules to forme comparissons?

R. Some call it a comparison whiche is made by these ad-
uerbs magis and maxime.

Q. What nownes make comparison by magis and maxime?

R. Nownes that ende in us, and haue a bowell going be-
fore us, as pius.

Q. And howe doe they make comparison?

R. For the comparatiue degree we put magis to the positiue;
and for the superlatiue we put maxime to the positiue.

Q. Showe me howe?

R. Pius, is Latine for godly and this is the positiue degree,
and for the comparatiue degree I say magis pius more
Godly, and for the superlatiue I say maxime pius most
Godly. So in this wodde assiduous for continuall the com-
paratiue is magis assiduous, the superlatiue is maxime assi-
duous.

Q. This is sufficient for the perfect comparissons, nowe
what call you a comparison anomala or without rule.

R. That comparison I call anomala or without rule, which
although it hath all the degrees of comparison, yet it is for-
med after no certaine rule, as bonus, melior, optimus.

Q. Is not this formed after a ruler?

R. No.

of Grammat.

R. No, For I haue no rule to forme melior or optimus vnde
of bonus, for according to my rule I shoulde say bonus, bo-
nior bonissimus.

Q. What adiectiues be of this sort of comparison?

R. These adiectiues, aduerbes, and prepositiōns.

Adiectiues.

Bonus.	Melior.	Optimus,	Vetus, Veterior, Veterimus.
Malus.	Perior.	Pessimus.	Maturus, Maturior, Maturimus.
Magnus.	Maior.	Maximus.	
Parvus.	Minor.	Minimus.	
Multum.	plus,	Plurimū,	

Prepositiōns.

Infra.	Inferior,	Citra.	Citerior.	Citimus.
		Intra,	Interior,	Intimus
Extra.	Exterior,		Infimus,	vel Imus.
			Extimus	vel Extremus.
Supra.	Superior,		Supremus	vel Suumus.
			Postremus.	
Post.	Posterior.		Vltimus.	
			Proprio.	Proxime.

Aduerbes.

Pridem.	Prior.	Primus,
Diu.	Diutior.	Diutissimus.
Sape.	Sæpius.	Sæpisime.
Penitus.	Penitior.	Penitissimus.

Q. which call yee the defective or lacking comparison?

R. That which lacketh some of the degrees of comparison, as
Multus, Plurimus, multa, Plurima. Here I haue y Positive
and the Superlative, but heere lacketh the comparative.
For Multus hath not the comparatiue degree, but in
the newer Gender.

Q. What

The second part

Q. What other wordes haue ye that lacke some degrees of comparison.

R. These want the positive.

Ocyer,	Ocissimus
Potior,	Potissimus.
Habitior.	Habitissimus.

These want the comparatiue.

Inclitus.	Inclitissimus.
meritus.	meritissimus.
multus.	plurimus.
multa.	plurima.
pene.	pennissimus.
nuper.	nuperrimus.
apricus.	apricissimus.
falsus.	falsissimus.
nouus.	nouissimus.
diuersus.	diuersissimus.

These want the superlatiue.

Opimus.	Opimior.
adolescens.	adolescentior.
iuuenis.	iunior.
senex.	senior.
sinister.	sinisterior.
ante.	anterior.
longinquus.	longinquier.
diues.	Diuitior.
infinitus.	infinitior.
barbarus.	barbarior.
Declius.	deciuior.

Q. Which call yee the comparison abusiu, or not in use?

R. That which although Poets and old writers haue use,
yet

of Grammar.

yet it is vnpoynt and of vs not to be vset.

Q. Rehearse some such wordes:

R. Ipsissimus,	{	Ipsie,
Tuisissimus,		Tu,
Affiduor. Affiduiss-	{	Affiduus,
Proximior. (mus.)		Proximus,
Strenuor.	{	Strenuus.
Egregiissimus,		Egregius,
Pientissimus,	{	Pius,
piisimus,		
Multissimus,	{	Muleus,
Perpetuissimus,		Perpetuus,
Mirificissimus,	{	Mirificus,
Neronior.		Nero.
Cinadior.	{	Cinadus,
Puaior.		Puaus.
	of	Substantives.

Of the Pronowne.

Q. Which is the second part of speech?

R. A Pronowne.

Q. What is to be considered in a Pronowne?

R. 3. things, { Definition. { that is { what it is. (hath.
Division. { to tell { what parts or sortes it
his { Accident. { what thinges chaunce
to belong to it.

Q. What is a Pronowne?

R. A Pronowne is a part of speech, much like to a Nowne,
put in steade of a Nowne, and serueth for a Nowne.

Q. Is not a Pronowne the same that a Nowne is?

R. Some good writers make them all one: But according
to the accustomed manner, we make them diuers.

Q. For what cause are Pronownes used?

R. For

The second part

R. For two causes, namely for shewing some thing or person, which we list not to name, as this man, or els for rehearsing some thing or person that hath been before spoken of.
As that man.

Q. Howe many sortes of pronownes haue ye?

R. { Substantives and
Two { Adiectives.

Q. Howe many pronownes are Substantives, and how many Adiectives?

R. These three, ego, tu, sui, be substantives, and the other be adiectives.

Q. Howe many pronownes haue yee in all?

R. Fifteene, ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.

Q. Be there no more but fifteene pronownes?

R. Yes there be more, as egomet, tute, idem, isthic, hiccide, &c. but these bee compoudnes: so that I haue no more but fifteene simple pronownes.

Q. Yes ye haue the relativiue qui amongst them, and qui is no compounde, therefore there be more then fifteene simple pronownes?

R. The relativiue qui in dede is put amongst the pronownes, but there is a dout amongst the Gramarians if qui, for some say it is a nowne, and some say it is a pronowne.

Q. This is sufficient for the definition & the division of pronownes. Howe tell me what accidents hath a pronowne?

R. First the two general accidents. { Forme and
Figure.

Q. What call ye forme?

R. The accident whereby wee discerne which bee primitives and which be derivatiues.

Q. Howe many be primitives?

R. These eight, ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic and is.

Q. Howe many be derivatiues?

R. These

of Grammar.

R. These seuen, meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester.

Q. Why be they called primitiues?

R. Because they spryng of them selues.

Q. Whly be they called deriuatiues?

R. Because they be deriuied or drawn out of the primitiues.

Q. Out of what primitiues be your 7. deriuatiues drawne?

R. Out of mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri, which are the genitiue
cases of ego, tu, sui, nos, and vos.

Q. Howe many sortes of primitiues haue ye?

R. Two, for { Demonstratiues, suche are all those eyght primitiues, ego, tu, sui, &c.
some be called { Relatiues, as ille, iste, hic and is.

Q. Whly be they called Demonstratiues?

R. Because they shewe a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Whly bee they called Relatiues?

R. Because they rehearste something þ was spoken of before.

Q. Howe manie sortes of Dериuatiues haue ye?

R. Two also, { Possessiues, as meus, tuus, suus, noster and
for some be called { vester.
Gentiles, as nostras, vestras.

Q. What meane ye by possesstives?

R. They be so called, because they betoken owing or pos-
session, as meus mine, tuus thine, &c.

Q. Whly bee they called Gentiles?

R. They be so called of Gens a countrey or nation, because
they properly betoken pertayning to countreys or nations,
to sects or factions, as Nostras signifieth of our countrey or
sect or faction, and so vestras of your countrey &c.

Q. This is for the forme, what meane ye by figure?

R. It is the generall accident, whereby is considered, whe-
ther the worde be simple or compounde.

Q. Howe many pronownes be simple?

R. All those fiftene before rehearsed.

The second part

Q. Howe many sortes of compounde Pronownes haue ye?

R. Five sortes. For, { Nownes, as Cuiusmodi.
Pronownes, as Isthic, Egomet.
Some be compounded with { Aduerbes, as Idem of Is and Demum, Ec-
cum, of Ecce hic Illum.
Prepositions, as mecum, tecum, secum.
these sillables, ce as hicce cive as hiccine,
met, as egomet, te, as tute, pte, as me-
spite,

Q. This is sufficient for the generall accidentes. What
speciall accidentes hath a Pronowne?

R. All & the same that { Number.
a nowne hath sauing { Case.
one. Namely, { Gender.
Declension, and
Person.

Q. And are these in the same manner in a Pronowne, as
they are in a Nowne?

R. Number, case, & Gender, are the same in a Pronowne, that
they be in a nowne. But the declensions do somewhat differ.

Q. How many declensions of Pronownes haue yee?

R. Four.

Q. What Pronownes are of the first Declension?

R. The three substantives, Ego, Tu, Sui, be of the first De-
clension and haue the genitiae case in i.

Q. What Pronownes be of the second Declension?

R. These five, ille, ipse, iste, hic and is, be of the second decli-
sion and haue the genitiae case in ius and the Dative in i.

Q. Your Accidence rehearseth sixe?

R. It is true, for the Relatiue qui is numbered amongst
them, because hee is declined much like vnto them, but as
I sayd before, it is doubted whether he be a nowne or a
Pronowne.

Q. What Pronownes be of the thirde Declension?

R. The five Possessives, and be declined like nownes ad-
jectives

Of Grammar.

lectives of three terminations. Hauing that meus in the
Masculine gender of the vocative case singular maketh
not mee but mi & tuus, suus, and yester doe lacke the vo-
cative case.

Q. What Pronownes be of the fourth declension?

R. The two Gentiles Nostras & Vestras, and they be decli-
ned altogether like nownes adiectives of 3. articles.

Q. Your Accidence rehearseth 3.

R. It is true, for Cuias is ioyned with them, because hee is
called a Gentile & declined as they be. But Cuias is a
meere Nowne, & no Pronowne.

Q. This is sufficient for Declensions. But doth not a Pro-
nowne forme comparison?

R. No, not properly.

Q. Why, Iple and tu be Pronownes, and they forme com-
parison, as Iple ipissimus, Tu Tuissimus, Ergo a Pronowne
also formeþ comparison?

R. Indeede these wordes are to be founde in some writers:
But this comparison in Pronownes is unproper and out
of use, although suffered sometimes in the Poets.

Q. Well then, the last accident of a Pronowne is person,
what call yee person?

R. Person is the name of any thing or creature whiche is
sayde to doe or suffer any thing, as well in thinges that
haue no life as in living creatures.

Q. Doth not person also chaunce to a Nowne?

R. No not properly.

Q. Why, the name of every thing is a nowne, and you
saye that the name of every thing is a person, & there-
fore every Nowne is a person.

R. It is true, every Nowne substantiue & every Pronowne
substantiue, & whatsoeuer supplieth the place of a substan-
tiue in Grammar is a person.

Q. Why doe ye not say then that person belongeth as well
to a Nowne as to a Pronowne?

R. Because there is no such speciaall difference of persons in
nownes as there is in Pronownes. For every nowne is

The second part

of the third person.

Q. How many persons be there?

R. Three.

Q. Howe knowe yee the first person?

R. The first person is a wodde that speaketh of himselfe, as I, We: And hath no more wordes in Latine of the first person properly, but Ego and Nos.

Q. How know yee the second person?

R. The seconde person betokeneth somewhat that is spoken to, as Thou, Pee: And hath no more words of þ person properly in Latine, but Tu, & Vos, and every vocative case.

Q. Howe knowe yee the thirde person?

R. The thirde person betokeneth somewhat that is spoken of, as He, They: And so all nownes Pronownes & Particples are of the third Person except Ego, Nos, Tu & Vos, and every vocative case.

Q. To what use serue these persons in speech?

R. They be alwayes referred to soire verbe, and I can forme no verbe in any moodre or tense, except the Infinitive, but I must alwayes haue with it one of these persons.

Q. Why so?

R. For these persons in Pronownes be like to articles in nownes. For as I joyne some of them with the nowne in ~~desiring~~ forming it. So I joyne some of these persons with the verbe in forming it.

Q. Which be the persons þ yee use in forming of verbes?

R. These. 1 { Ego, I. 1 { Nos. We.
 2 { Tu. thou. } plurall. 2 { Vos. Pee.
 3 { Illi. hee. } 3 { Illi. They.

Ofa Verbe!

Q. Which is the thirde parte of speche?

R. A verbe.

Q. Wha

Of Grammar.

Q. What is to be considered in a verbe?

R. Three thinges, Definition,
Division,
Accidentes.

Q. What is a verbe?

R. A word that signifieth any thing, which any thing or creature may be, may do, or cause to be done, is a verbe. ¶
thus. A verbe is a part of speech that betokeneth, doing, suffering, or being: And is alwayes formed with mode and

Q. To what vse serueth a verbe in speech? (tense.)

R. To make the speeche perfect. For there can bee no speech without a verbe.

Q. Why so?

R. For as in a Nowne bee comprehended all wordes that signifie the name of any creature that may doe, may suffer, or may be any thing. So a verbe comprehendeth al wordes that signifie the doing, suffering or beyng of any such creature.

Q. Howe many sortes of verbes haue yee?

R. Two. That is Personall, and
to say. Impersonall.

Q. What call yee Personall?

R. That which is formed with Persons.

Q. What call yee Impersonall?

R. That which is formed in þ third person singular through out all modes and tenses without any persons: And haue commonly before them in English this signe i or there.

Q. How many sortes of verbes Impersonals haue yee?

R. Two. One of the Active voyce ending in e.
Another of the Passiuie voyce ending in er.

Q. How many kindes of verbes Personals haue yee?

The second part

R. Of verbes personals there { Active.
be ffeue kindes. Passiuē,
; Newter,
; Deponent.
; Common,

Q. Howe shall I knowe of what kinde my verbe is?

R. By his { Voyce.
Termination,
Declining.

Q. What meane pee by voyce?

R. I call voyce the signification of the verbe.

Q. How many sortes of voyces be there in verbes?

R. Three. { Active.
Passiuē.
Newter. } But we will make no difference
betweene Active and New-
ter.

Q. What meane pee by Active voyce?

R. Active signifieth doing. And so a verbe of the Active voyce
is a wodē that signifieth to doe somewhat.

Q. Howe will pee knowe which verbe is the Active voyce?

R. Any verbe is the Active voyce, which hath not before his
english any signe of a Passiuē?

Q. How will pee know which verbe is the Passiuē voyce?

R. Any verbe is the Passiuē voyce which hath before his en-
glish any of these signes of the Passiuē.

Q. Which be the signes of the Passiuē?

R. These : am, are, art, is, was, were, wert, be, or bese.

Q. Which kinde of verbes haue the Active voyce, & which
haue the Passiuē?

R. A verbe Active-hath alwayes the Active voyce; A verbe
passiuē hath alwayes the Passiuē voyce. Some verbes new-
ters haue the Active voyce and some haue the Passiuē. A
verbe Deponent hath alwayes the Active voyce, & a verbe
Common

of Grammar.

Common hath both the Active and the Passive voyce.

Q. What meane ye by termination in verbes?

R. I meane the latter end of the verbe in the last letter.

Q. How many terminations haue wee in verbes?

R. Three. For some verbes { o.
ende in } or.
m.

Q. How many sortes of verbes end in o?

R. Two. A verbe Active and a verbe Newter.

Q. Howe many kindes of verbes end in or?

R. Three. A verbe Passive, a verbe Deponent, & a verbe Com-

Q. How many kinds of verbes end in M? (mon.)

R. A few verbes { Sum. } and their Com.
Newters, as { Forem. } poundes.

Q. Howe what meane wee by declining of verbes?

R. I meane the rehearsing of the first and second person,
of the preterperfectense, of the infinitive mode, of þ gerundes
& supines, & of the participles.

Q. And how many sortes of declynings be there in verbs?

R. Generally two. For all verbes for the most part bee de-
clined either like þ verbe Active, or like the verbe Passive.

Q. How know wee a verbe Active?

R. A verbe Active endeth in o, hath the Active voyce & by put-
ting to this letter r, may be made a Passive.

Q. How is he declined?

R. Thus. His first woyde endes in o, as Amo, Doceo, Lego,
Audio. His second woyde ends in as, es, or is, as amas, doces,
legis, audis. The third woyde in declining of verbes is þ preter-
perfectense & endes in i as amavi, docui, legi, audiui. His 4.
woyde in declining is the Infinitive mode, and endes in re, as
amare, docere, legere, audire. Then followeth 3. gerundes
ending in di, do, & dum, as amandi, amando, amanditum, docen-
di, docendo, docendum, legendi, legendendo, legendum, audiendi,
audiendo, audiendum. Then two Supines, the first en-
ding

The second part

...ing in um and the other in u, as amatum, amatu, doctu,
doctu, lectum, lectu, auditum, auditu. Then a Participle of
the Presentense in ans or ens, as amans, docens, legens, audi-
ens. Lastly, a Participle of the first Future tense in rus, as
amaturus, docturus, lecturus, auditurus.

Q. How know yee a verbe Passiuē?

R. A verbe passiuē endeth in or, hath alwayes the Passiuē
boyce, and by putting away the letter : he may bee made
an Active.

Q. How is he declined?

R. Thus: his first worde endes in or, as amor, doceor, le-
gor, audior; his second worde ends in ris or re, as amaris vel
amare, doceris vel docere, legeris vel legere, audiris or audire;
the third word in declining is alwayes the Preterperfect
tense and is made of the Participle of the Pretertense and
the verbe Sum, es, sui, as Amatus sum vel sui, Doctus sum vel
sui, Lectus sum vel sui, Auditus sum vel sui: the fourth worde
in declining is the Infinitiuē mode and enues in i, as am-
ari, doceri, legi, audiiri: Then followeth a Participle of the
Pretertense, as amatus, doctus, lectus, auditus: and lastly,
a Participle of the latter Future tense, as amandus, docen-
dus, legendus, audiendus.

Q. How knowe yee a verbe Newter?

R. He endeth alwayes in o, or m, and hath for the most parte
the Active signification. But some verbes Newters haue the
Passiuē boyce, and he cannot take : to him and become a
Passiuē.

Q. How is hee declined?

R. Altogether like a verbe Active, sauing that some verbes
newters haue their Preterperfectense like the verbe Passiuē
and such be called Newter Passiuēs.

Q. How many sortes of verbes Newters haue yee?

R. Three, for some
bee called

Substantiues.
} Absolute, or Intransitiue,
Transitiue,

Q. Which

of Grammar.

Q. Which call ye a verbe Substantiuē?

R. Such a verbe as onely signifieth being, as sum, forem,
fio, and existo.

Q. What meane yee by Absolute or Intransitive?

R. Such a verbe as hath an absolute or perfect sence in his
owne signification without any woorde ioyned after him,
as ergo I am sick: curro, I runne.

Q. What meane yee by a verbe Transitive?

R. Such a verbe as hath not a perfect sence in his owne sig-
nification, but must be made vp by some woorde comming af-
ter him, as viuo vitam, I live a life, & of this sort are Actives
and Deponentes: as amo magistrum, I loue the maister, lo-
quor verbum, I speake a woorde.

Q. How know yee a verbe Deponent?

R. A verbe Deponent endeth in or like a Passive, but hee
hath the Active boyce, and cannot put away the letter r, and
so become an Active.

Q. How is a verbe Deponent declined?

R. Altogether like a verbe Passive till after the Infinitiuē
mode, and then with Gerundes and Supines like a verb
Active, sauing that he must haue three Participleſ one of
the Presentense, one of the Preterenteſe, and one of the fu-
ture in rus.

Q. How know yee a verbe Common?

R. He endeth alwayes in or, and hath both the Active and
the Passive boyce: but he cannot put away r, and become an
Active.

Q. How is a verbe Common declined?

R. Altogether like a verbe Deponent, sauing that he must
haue all the fourre Participleſ.

Q. Now tell me what accidentes hath a verbe?

R. First, the two generall Accidentes,

The second part

R. For all verbes { Primitive or
bee eyther the { Deriuatiue } Forme.
Simple or { Compound } Figure.

And then the generall accident of the 4. declined
partes, which is Number.

Q. How many sortes of Verbi mitiues be there?

R. There is no difference of Primitive s.

Q. How many sortes of Deriuatiues haue yee?

These 7. for the moste
parte, 1 Inchoatiues.
 2 Frequentatiues.
 3 Desideratiues.
 4 Imitatiues.
 5 Diminutives.
 6 Denominatiues.
 7 Aduerbials.

Q. What call yee figure in a verbe?

R. The same that was in a nowne. For all verbes be eyther
the simple figure, as facio. The compound figure as
terrefacio. Or the double compounde figure as perter-
refacio.

Q. These be the generall accidents. But which be the spe-
ciall accidentes of a verbe, or how many things chaunce
specially to a verbe?

R. These ffeue, 1 { Kinde.
 2 { Mode. 4 { Person.
 3 { Tense. 5 { Coniugation.

Q. What meane yee by the kinde of verbes?

R. The seuerall sortes of verbes which wee speake of in the
diuision of a verbe.

Q. What call yee mode?

R. Mode

of Grammar.

R. Mode is the maner of speeche that is vterred when any creature is saide to do or suffer any thing.

Q. Howe many modes haue yee?

R. Sire, the { Indicatiue, { Potentiall.
 Imperatiue. } Subiunctiue.
 Optatiue. } Infinitiue.

Q. Howe will you knowe what mode your verbe is?

R. By diligent marking the maner of speech, and in some wordes by certaine speciaall signes.

Q. What meane you by the Indicatiue mode?

R. The mode that sheweth or telleth a thng, so called of Indico.

Q. What meane yee by the Imperatiue mode?

R. The mode that biddeth or commaundeth, so called of Impero.

Q. What meane ye by the Optatiue mode?

R. The mode that wylleth or desireth, so called of Opto.

Q. What meane yee by the Potentiall mode?

R. The mode of vertie or abilitie, so termed of Potens.

Q. What meane ye by the Subiunctiue mode?

R. The mode that dependeth of an other verbe, of Subiun-
go.

Q. What call ye the Infinitiue mode?

R. The mode that is without person, of Infinitus.

Q. What signes hath the Indicatiue mode?

R. None but the signes of the tenses.

Q. Which be the signes of the tenses?

R. These. { Do or doth.
 | Did.
 | Haue.
 | Had.
 | Shall or will
 | or heereafter.

The second part

- Q. What signes hath the Optative mode?
R. Woulde God, I pray God, God graunt, or I wylle.
Q. What signes hath the Potentiall mode?
R. May, can, might, woulde, shoulde, or oughte.
Q. What signes hath the Subiunctive mode?
R. Cum when, Si if, Ye that, or some other coniunction.
Q. What signes hath the Infinitive mode?
R. This signe to, as to loue.
Q. What maner of speech is vsed in the Indicative mode?
R. A speech that sheweth somewhat, or asketh a question.
Q. What maner of speech is vsed in the Imperative mode?
R. A speech that biddeth or commaundeth.
Q. What maner of speech is vsed in the Optative?
R. A speech that wylleth or desireth.
Q. What maner of speech is vsed in the Potentiall mode?
R. A speech that signifieth somewhat which one, may, can, might, woulde, shoulde, ought, or coulde do.
Q. What maner of speech hath the Subiunctive mode?
R. Such a speech as is vttered with, when, that, if, or some such coniunction, and that alwayes after some other verbe.
Q. What maner of speech hath the Infinitive mode?
R. Such a speeche as is not referred to any speciall person, but generally signifieth to do or to be done.
Q. Howe what call yee a tense?
R. A tense is nothing els but the time wherin wee note any thing to be done: so that ye may as well call it the time as the tense.
Q. Howe many tenses or times haue ye?
R. There bee in deede but three, but we deuide them into ffe.
Q. Which be those three tenses?
R. The { time present, past, to come. } w^e cal the { present tense, preter tense, future tense, }
Q. Howe do you diuide them into ffe?

of Grammar.

R. Vnde diuide preterimperfect tense, þ{not perfectly
þpreter tense }{preter perfect }{is, the }{perfectly }{past
into 3. thus þ{preterpluperfect tense }{more then }{perfectly.

Q. Which be your five tenses together:

R. These, the {Present
preterimperfect }
{preterperfect }{tense.
preterpluperfect }
{future }

Q. Howe do you knowe what tense your verbe is?

R. By diligent marking what time it speaketh of, and by
certaine signes.

Q. Which be the signes of the present tense?

R. In the Actiuе voyce it hath do or doth, or els may be so
expounded, as he loueth or he doth loue, and in the passiuе
voyce it hath am,are,art, is, or be.

Q. What signes hath the preterimperfect tense?

R. In the Actiuе voyce it hath did, or els may be so expoun-
ded, as I loued or I did loue, and in the passiuе voyce it hath
was, were, or were.

Q. What signe hath the preterperfect tense?

R. Onely this signe haue or hath, and sometime it is englis-
hed without the signe, as amauit he loued, or he hath loued.

Q. What signe hath the preterpluperfect tense?

R. This signe had.

Q. What signe hath the Future tense?

R. These signes, shall or will, or hereafter.

Q. Nowe what call ye person in verbes?

R. Person in verbes, is every severall changing of the verbe
in every tense into other terminations; and is much like
that which we call case in a nouene.

Q. Howe many such persons haue yee in verbes?

The second part

R. I haue in euery tense of any mode (except the Infinitive and the Imperative) three persons in the singular number and three in the plurall, if the verbe be perfect.

Q. Why doe yee except the Infinitive mode?

R. Because the Infinitive mode hath neyther number nor person nor nominative case before him.

Q. Why doe ye except the Imperative mode?

R. Because the Imperative mode lacketh the first person singular.

Q. What difference is betwixt the persons in verbes and the persons in a nowne, and in a pronowne?

R. Those persons of a nowne and of a pronowne, doe note who or what it is that doeth or suffereth any thing: These persons in a verbe doe note what it is that is done or suffered.

Q. Rehearse the persons of the pronowne:

Ego.	I	Nos.	wee.		
R.	Singulariter.	Tu. thou.	Pluraliter.	Vos.	yee.
		Ille.	he.	Illi.	they.

Q. Rehearse the persons of some verbe:

Amo.	Amas.	Amat.	Amamus.	Amatis.	Amant.
R.	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.			

Q. Holwe ioyne ye them together:

R.	Ego amo 1	I loue	Plu.	Nos amamus 1	we loue.
Singul.	Tu amas 2	{ thou louest.	Plur.	Vos amatis 2	{ ye loue,
lariter.	Ille amat 3	{ he loueth;	ter.	Illi amant 3	{ they loue

Q. Do yee alwayes in forming the tenses of your verbes, ioyne one of these persons of the pronowne.

R. No soofooth, I do not alwayes expresse the person of the p^{ro}noun.

of Grammar.

monowne with the person of the verbe, but wheresoever I haue any person of a verbe, I must alwayes understande one of these persons of the monowne with it.

Q. This is sufficient for the persons, what call you coniugacions?

R. It is the breaking of the first name of a verbe into diuers other terminacions called persons: As a declension is pheasing of the first name of a nowone into diuers other terminacions called cases.

Q. Howe many sortes of Coniugacions be there in verbes?

R. 4. Namely, 1 Perfecta } perfect.
2 Anomala } that is } out of rule.
The coniugation 3 Defectiva } to say, } lacking.
which is called, 4 Absoluta } out of use.

Q. Which call ye the perfect coniugation?

R. That which hath all modes, tenses, numbers and persons that ought to be in a verbe, & is formed after one of those 4 examples which I haue in myne Accidence.

Q. Howe many sortes of perfect coniugacions haue ye?

R. Foure.

Q. Howe will you knowe what coniugation your verbe is?

R. If it ende in o: by the voyell that goeth next before re in the Infinitive mode: but if it ende in or, by the voyell that goeth next before ris in the seconde person singular of the Indicative mode, and this voyell is called the latter index.

Q. Howe shall I finde out the Infinitive moode?

R. It is alwayes the fourth worde in declining a verbe.

Q. Howe shall I finde out the second person?

R. It is alwayes the second worde in declining the verbe.

Q. Howe many tenses be in every mode?

R. Every mode hath all the ffe tenses except the Imperative mode, which hath no more but the present tense, and as some say the future tense.

Q. Howe know you a verbe of any coniugation?

R. The

The second part

R. The coniugation hath four parts. First. A long before re. Second. A long before re. Third. A short and ris. Fourth. A long.

Q. Which call ye the Coniugation anomala or without rule?

R. That which although it hath all modes, tenses, numbers and persons that ought to be in a verbe, yet it is not formed after any of the examples of the 4 perfect conjugations.

Q. Howe many coniugations haue yee of thole that be called anomala or without rule.

R. So many as there be verbes without rule, for every one of them hath a coniugation proper to him selfe, and must be learned by yse without rule.

Q. Howe many such verbes haue yet?

	Sum.	fio.
	Possum.	fero.
R. These are the most commo	Volo.	feror, and eo and quo be in some tenses.
	Nolo.	
	Malo.	anomala.
	Edo.	

Q. Howe be eo and quo anomala?

R. For eo makes Ibam, and quo makes quibam in the preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mode, and eo makes ibeo and quo makes quibo in the future tense of the Indicative mode, but in all other modes and tenses, they be formed like verbes in o of the fourth coniugation, sauing that they make their gerundes eundi, eundo, eundum, queundi, queundo, queundum.

Q. Which is the coniugation that you call defectiva or lacking.

R. That which lacketh some modes, tenses, numbers and persons.

Q. How many coniugations haue yee of verbes called defectives?

R. So many as there be verbes Defectives. (Clivis?)

of Grammar.

Q. Which be those?

R. These be the most common, aio, ausim, salve, ave, vale, cedo, faxo, forem, quæsto, intit, in quo vel inquam, and these four, odi, capi, memini, and noui, be in some tenses defectives.

Q. What tenses do these four verbs odi, capi, memini and noui lack?

R. They lacke all present tenses and preterimperfect tenses, the future tense of the indicative and of the infinitive mode.

Q. What tenses haue odi, capi, memini, and noui?

R. They haue no more tenses then the preterperfect tense of the indicative mode and such tenses as be formed of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mode.

Q. What tenses be formed of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mode,

R. Of the preterperfect tense of the indicative mode
terperfect tense } preterperfect tense } optative
} preterpluperfect } potent } future } potential & mode
mode be formed } of the subiunctive } of the subiunctive
} preterperfect } preterpluperfect } tense of the infinitive mode

Q. Tell me howe:

R. The preterpluperfect of the indicative is formed by changing the last vowel of the preterperfect tense into e & putting to it s and sem. The preterpluperfect of the optative, potent, subiunct. is formed by keeping still s and sem. The preterpluperfect of the future is formed by the last vowel of the preterperfect of the infinitive, which is i and putting to it s & se.

The second part

Q. What is the coniugation of verbes called Abusua?
R. That neither is formed according to the order of the fourre
coniugations, neyther is in use among writers, but was a-
bused by olde Poets for the verse sake. As perduint for
perduint.

Q. What call ye forming of verbes?

R. It is like that which I call declining of noumes, so it
is the breaking of the first name of the verbe into his seve-
rall modes, and every mode into his severall tenses, and e-
very tense into his severall persons.

Q. Howe is a verbe formed?

R. It is better learned by use and example then by rule, &
therfore I haue in my Accidence, for every one of the fourre
perfect coniugations a severall example as well for the
verbe in o as for the verbe in or, according to the which I
must forme all other perfect verbes.

Q. Which be the examples of your 4 perfect coniugations?

first }	Amo }	Amor.
second }	Doceo }	and his Deceor.
ample of the thirde }	Lego }	passiuē Legor.
fourth }	Audio }	Audior.

Q. May any verbe be formed according to one of these fourre
examples?

R. Neare any perfect verbe, sauing that there is some diffe-
rence in the preterperfect tense, and stupines.

Q. Howe shall I finde them out?

R. We haue certayne rules for them in Latin verses, wher-
of we shall speake moze by them selues.

Q. Howe shall ye forme your verbes that be called Anomo-
la, defectiua, and abusua.

R. Every one of them must be learned with use severally by
them selues, because we haue neyther rules nor examples
for them.

Q. Howe be verbes Impersonallis forme'd?

R. In

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R. In the third person singular only throughout all modes and tenses, as well in the Active voice as in the Passive.

Q. Which call ye Gerundes?

R. They be certayne voices in verbes belonging to the Infinitive mode ending in di, do, and dum, as amandi, amando, amandum.

Q. Why be they called Gerundes?

R. Some say a gerendo morem: Because they serue both for noumes and for verbes.

Q. Howe so?

R. They serue verbes for that they haue the signification of verbes both Active and Passive; they serue noumes because they haue the forme of noumes, and of some bee declined like noumes.

Q. How be Gerundes declined like noumes?

R. Nominat. carer.

Genitivo Amandi, of louing, or of being loued.

Datiuo caret.

Accusatiuo Amandum, to loue or to be loued.

Vocatiuo caret.

Ablatiuo Amando in louing, or in being loued.

Q. What meane ye by Supines?

R. The Supines bee also two severall voices perteyning to verbes, whereof the first endes in um, and is englisched like the Infinitive mode Active as amatum, to loue, and the latter endes in u, and is englisched like the Infinitive mode Passive, as amatu, to be loued.

G. Lioacer thinketh that both these shoulde be called participle verbes, because they take part with a verbe as significacion, and part with a noume as case and Declension.

Of a Participle.

Q. Which is the fourth part of speche?

R. A Participle.

The second part

Q. What is to be considered in a Participle?

R. Three Definition, That { What it is: { hath things, { Division, { is to { What parts or kindes it his, { Accidents, { tell { What things fall or belog (to it.

Q. What is a Participle?

R. A Participle is a part of speech derived of a verbe, and takeh some part with a verbe onely, & some parte with a powne onely, and some part with both.

Q. What taketh a Participle with a Powne onely?

R. Gender, case, and declension.

Q. What taketh a Participle of a verbe onely?

R. Tense and signification.

Q. What taketh a participle both of a powne & of a verbe?

R. Number and figure.

Q. How many sortes or kinds of Participles haue we?

R. There be fourre kindes of Participles.

That is to { Present tense.

saye one { Preter tense.

of the { First Future tense in rus,

{ Latter Future tense in dus.

Q. Howe knowe we a Participle of the Present tense?

R. A Participle of the Present tense hath his english ending in ing, and his latine in ans or ens.

Q. Wherof is it formed?

R. Of the first person singular of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mode.

Q. Howe?

R. By changing the last sillable into ns, as Amabam, chage bam into ns, and it is amans, auxiliabar, chaunge bar into ns, and it is auxilians.

Q. How many kindes of verbes may haue a Participle of the Present tense.

R. Fourre

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R. Foure, that is to say,

a verbe	Actiuē.
	Newter.
	Deponēt.
	Common.

Q. How know ye a Participle of the Future in rus?

R. A Participle of the Future in rus is englisched like the Infinitive mode Actiuē. And his Latine endeth in rus as amaturus to loue or about to loue.

Q. Wheredis the Participle in rus formed?

R. Of the latter Supine.

Q. Howe so?

R. By putting to rus as Doceo the latter supine is Doctiu to the which I put rus, and so is made Docturus.

Q. What kindes of verbes may haue a Participle in rus?

R. Foure kindes, that is

a verbe	Actiuē.
	Newter.
	Deponēt.
	Common.

Q. Howe so?

R. Of the latter Supine.

Q. Howe so?

R. By putting s to the latter supine, as of Doceo, the latter supine is Doctiu, to the which I put s, and so is made the Participle Docturus.

Q. Howe so?

R. By putting s to the latter supine, as of Doceo, the latter supine is Doctiu, to the which I put s, and so is made the Participle Docturus.

Q. Whereof is a Participle of the Preter tense formed?

R. Of the latter Supine.

Q. Howe so?

R. By putting s to the latter supine, as of Doceo, the latter supine is Doctiu, to the which I put s, and so is made the Participle Docturus.

Q. How many kindes of verbes may haue a Participle of the preter tense?

R. Three properly, that is,

a verbe	Passiuē.
	Deponēt.
	Common.

The second part

Yet some verbes s̄ewters haue also a Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. What if these verbes latke Supines &c.

R. Then there can be no Participle of the preter tense nor of the future in dus, and the Passiuē whose Actiuē lacketh Supines can haue no preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

R. Because the Preterperfect tense of the Passive is made of the Participle of the Preter tense, and the verbe, sum, es, sui.

Q. Howe know yee a Participle of the future in dus?

R. A Participle of the Future in dus is englisched like the Infinitiuē mode Passiuē, and in latine endeeth in dus.

Q. Wherof is a Participle of the future in dus forme'd?

R. Of the gentiuē case of the Participle of the present tense.

Q. Howe?

R. By chaunging the last sillable which is tis into dus, as amo, the Participle of the present tense is amans, by gentiuē case amantis, change tis into dus & so is made amadus.

Q. Howe many kynnes of herbes may haue a Participle in dus?

R. Two properly, that is,

aberbe and ther Common.

But some verbes s̄ewters haue also a Participle in dus, as the verbe Deponent hath, if hee go-

uerne an Accusatiue case after

him.

Q. What accidents hath a Participle?

R. Eight, first the two genera, Forme, and
all accidentes. Figure.

Secondly, Number,

Thirdly,

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Thirdly, { Gender,
Case, and } which hee boroweth
Declension, } of a nowne.
{ Tense and } which hee boroweth
Signification, } of a verbe.

Q. What Participle be there of the Primitive forme ?

R. None, for all Participle be derived of some verbe.

Q. What Participle be derived of a verbe Active ?

R. Two : one Present tense,
of the Future in ruz.

Q. What Participle hath a verbe Newter ?

R. Two, one Present tense,
of the Future in ruz. And some verbes Newters
have also a Participle of the Preter
tense, and of the Future in dus.

Q. What Participle bee derived of a verbe Passive ?

R. Two, one of Preter tense,
the Future in dus.

Q. What Participle hath a verbe Deponent ?

R. Three, one Present tense,
of the Preter tense,
Future in ruz. And if the verbe Deponent
doe gouerne an accusatiue case after
him, it may sygne also a Participle
in dus.

Q. What Participle be derived of a verbe Common ?

R. All the fourre Participle, namely, one Present tense,
of the Preter tense,
Future in ruz.
Future in dus.

The second part

Q. Of what figure be Participle's?

Simple, as faciens,

R. Some bee

Compounde, as terrefaciens.

Double compound, as perterrefaciens.

Q. What numbers be in a Participle?

R. Two, the singular and the plurall.

Q. What cases and genders be in a Participle?

R. The same that be in Adiectives, six cases 3. genders.

Q. What declensions be in Participle's?

R. Participle's of the Preter tense, the Future in rus and the Future in dus be declined like nownes Adiectives of three terminations, as bonus.

Participle's of the Present tense be declined like nownes Adiectives of three articles, as soe ix.

Q. What tenses be in a Participle?

R. Three, Present tense,

namely the Preter tense

Future tense, whereof one is

Actiu,

Passiu,

Q. What significations be in a Participle?

R. Two, Actiu, as a Participle of the Present tense.
so some be Future in rus.

Passiu, as a Participle of the Preter tense,
Future in dus.

Q. Doth not a Participle forme comparison?

R. No not properly.

Q. Why doctus is a Participle, & formeth comparison, as doctus doctor doctissimus, ergo, a Participle formeth comparison.

R. When any Participle formeth comparison, hee is not counted a Participle, but a nowne. (nownes)

Q. Howe manye waies may Participle's bee turned into

R. Fourte waies, Are compounded with such wordes as
namely, when. the verbes which they come of can
they not be compounded withall.

when

of Grammar.

2. Governe in other case then the verbe doth
where of they be derived.
when they 3. Forme the degrees of comparison.
4. Haue no manifest difference nor respect of
time.

- Q. What doe pee call the Participle when they be chan-
ged into nownes?
R. I call them Participiall nownes.
Q. How many sortes of Participiall nownes be there?

- R. Two. Some properly so called, which be participles indeed
but be chaunged into nownes, after one of the
manners aforesaid, as Armatus, doctus, sanctius,
acutus, argutus, sapiens, monitus, and such like.
Unproperly so called, which haue the shew of
Participles but indeede are nownes because
they be derived of no verbe such as togatus,
tunicatus, larvatus, personatus, annulatus, barba-
tus, loricatus, and such like.

Of an Aduerbe.

- Q. Which is the first of your 4. partes of speech vndeclined?
R. An Aduerbe.

- Q. What is to be considered in an Aduerbe?

- R. Three things the hach.
Definition. That What it is.
Division. Is to What partes or sortes it
Accidents. Tell What things chance or fal
unto it.

- Q. What is an Aduerbe?
R. An Aduerbe is a part of speech ioyned both to verbes and
nownes to make playner or fuller their signification.
Q. How many sortes of Aduerbes haue pee?
R. Aduerbes are not deuided into partes but in respect of
their accidents,

The second part

Q. Then what accidentes hath an Aduerbe?

R. The two generall
accidentes { Forme,
 { Figure,
And two speciall
accidentes, { Signification and
 { Comparison.

Q. Of what forme be Aduerbes?

R. Some { Primitive, as heri, cras,
 { Derivative, as docto, pulchra.

Q. Of what figure be Aduerbes?

R. Some { Simple, as prudenter,
 { Compound, as imprudenter.

Q. Of what signification be Aduerbes?

R. Aduerbes be of diuers significations.

Tyme.	Gathering toge-
Place.	Parting. (ther.)
Some be of Number.	Some be of Choosing.
{ Order. Asking or doub-	{ A thing not { finished.
Calling. (ting.)	Showing.
Assenting.	Doubting.
Denying.	Aswearing.
Swearing.	Chaunce.
Exhorting.	Likenes.
Some be of Flattering.	Quality.
Forbidding.	Quantity.
Wishing.	Comparison.

Q. How many sortes of comparisons be in an Aduerbe?

R. Three, the com. i Perfect, whiche hath al the degrees of
parison which { comparison, & somwhat them all out
is called { of himselfe by a certeyne rule.

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- 2 | Anomala, which forneth not the degrees of
comparison out of him selfe.
3 | Defectiva, which lacketh some degrees of
comparison,

Q. What rules haue yee to forme the perfect comparison?

R. The positive of such aduerbs as make a perfect comparison end in e or in er. The comparative is like the newer gender of the comparative in nownes adiectives, and the superlative is made of the superlative of nownes adiectives by chaunging the termination of the masculine gender into um or e, as docte, doctius, doctissime, fortiter, fortius, fortissime.

Q. What aduerbes make comparison without rule?

R. Such as bee formed of nownes that make comparison without rule, as bene, melius, optime, and prepositions that are chaunged into aduerbes.

Q. What aduerbes make the defective comparison?

R. Such as be formed of adiectives that make the defective comparison, and some speciaall aduerbs which must be learned by reading.

Of a Coniunction.

Q. Which is the seconde of the fourte partes of speech vs declined?

R. A Coniunction.

Q. What call you a Coniunction?

R. A Coniunction is a part of speech that forneth wordes and sentences together.

Q. Howe many things chaunce to a Coniunction?

R. 4. That is to say, forme, figure, power and yder.

Q. Of what forme be Coniunctions?

R. All Coniunctions be primitiues.

Q. Of what figure be Coniunctions.

The second part

R. Some be { Simple. } as { Nam.
Compound } as { Namque.

Q. What meane yee by power?

R. I meane signification.

Q. Howe many severall significations be in a coniunction?

R. 13. For some bee	{ Copulatiues Disjunctives Discretiues Cawalls Interrogatiues Condicionall Illatiues.	{ Exceptiues. Adversitiues. Redditiues. Diminiueſ. Electiues. Expletives.	{ Cawalls Interrogatiues Condicionall Illatiues.	{ set before, as nam, quare, ac, ast, atque, et, aut, vel nec, neq; si, quin, quatenus, s; n, scu, siue, ni, nisi, set after, as quidé, quoq;, autem, vero, enim, & que, ve, ne, called encliticæ coniunctiones quod sentences, accentum in praecedentem syllabam inclinent, set indifferently, sometime before, sometime after, such are almost all other coniunctions.

Q. What meane yee by order?

R. The orde-1 { set before, as nam, quare, ac, ast, atque, et, aut, vel
ring of con- nec, neq; si, quin, quatenus, s; n, scu, siue, ni, nisi,
unctions in 2 { set after, as quidé, quoq;, autem, vero, enim, &
for some bee 3 { que, ve, ne, called encliticæ coniunctiones quod
 accentum in praecedentem syllabam inclinent,
 set indifferently, sometime before, sometime
 after, such are almost all other coniunctions.

Of a Præposition.

Q. Which is the thirde of your parts of speech undeclin'd?

R. A preposition.

Q. Howe knowe you a preposition?

R. A preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before other partes of speech, either in apposition or in composition, for he is called a preposition a præponendo, that is to say, of setting before.

Q. Is a preposition then alwaies set before the other parts of

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of speech with whome he is toynd.

R.	Not alwayes, for these four	Cum. Tenuis. Versus. Vsqne.	may be set after the case whiche theygouerne, & sometyme penes	Quibuscum. Pube tenuis, Angliam versus, Ad occidētē vslq;
			also.	me penes,

Q. Howe many thinges chance to a preposition?

R. This one thing especially, gouerning of cases.

Q. What cases do prepositions gouerne.

Accusatiue case onely.

R. Some han Ablatiue case onely.
gouerne an { both an Accusatiue and an Ablatiue.
an Ablatiue and a Genitiue.

Q. How many prepositions gouerne an Accusatiue case.

R. These 32.	Ad to.	Ob for.
	Apud at.	Pone behinde.
	Ante before.	Per, by or through.
	Aduersus } against.	Prope, nigh.
	Aduersum.	Propter, for.
	Cis } on this side.	Secundum { after.
	Citra }	Post }
	Circum { about	Trans on the farther side
	Circa }	Vltra, beyonde.
	Contra against.	Preter beside.
	Erga towards.	Supra aboue.
	Extra without.	Circiter about.
	Intra within.	Visque vntill.
	Inter between.	Secus by.
	Infra beneath.	Versus towards.
	Iuxta beside or nigh to	Penes in the power.

The second part

Q. Howe many Prepositions gouerne an ablative case?

A	from or fro.	Pro for. (parisō.
Ab	from or fro.	Pr̄ before or in cō-
Abs		Palam openly.
Cum with,		Sine } without.
R. These 15	Corā, before or in presēce.	Abique }
	Clam secretly or priuily.	Tenus vntill or
De		yp to.
E	of or from.	
Ex.		

Q. Howe many prepositions do gouerne both an Accusatiue case and an Ablatiue?

In.	when it signifieth into, vnto, towards, or against, gouerneth an Accusatiue case, when it signifieth no more but on- ly in, it gouerneth an ablative case.	
R. These 4.	Sub	when it signifieth vnto, by, about, or be- fore, gouerneth an accusatiue case, whē it signifieth vnder, gouerneth an abla- tive case.
	Super	when it signifieth beyond, gouerneth an Accusatiue case, when it signifieth of or in, gouerneth an Ablatiue case.
	Subter	vnder, in this one signification go- uerneboth an Accusatiue and an Ablatiue case.

Q. Which gouerne an Ablatiue case and a Genetiue?

R. Tenus gouerneboth an Ablatiue case both in the singular num-
ber and in the plurall. He gouerneboth a Genetiue case also,

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but that must euer be the plurall number.

Crure tenus $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Crutibus tenus} \\ \text{Crurum tenus but not} \\ \text{Cruris tenus.} \end{array} \right.$

Q. Doe all prepositions gouerne cases?

R. No soothly these 6. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am.} \\ \text{Di.} \\ \text{Dis.} \end{array} \right\}$ Re. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sc.} \\ \text{Con.} \end{array} \right\}$ are nevere fould alone
in cases, but alwaies
compounded wth other
wordes.

Q. Be your other prepositions nevere found alone without
cases?

R. Yes soothly, but then they be Aduerbes.

Q. Howe so?

R. For prepositions when they bee set alone without their
case, or when they forme comparison, bee not prepositions,
but are changed into Aduerbes.

Of an Interiection.

Q. What is the last part of speech?

R. An Interiection.

Q. Howe knowe ye an Interiection?

R. An Interiection is a part of speche which betokeneth
some sodayne affection or passion of the minde in an unperf-
fect boyce.

Q. Howe many thinges chance to an Interiection?

R. This one, namely signification.

Q. What significations hath an Interiection?

R. So manie as there bee motions or passions of the
minde.

Q. Tell me the severall significations of an Interiection.

The thirde part

Some be of	mirth.	scorning.
	sorowfe.	exclamation.
	vread.	cursing.
	marueyling.	laughing.
	disbayning.	calling.
	shunning.	silence.
	praysing.	

Of Construction.

Q. Which is the third part of Grammar?

R. Syntaxis.

Q. What meane ye by this?

R. It is a Greeke woorde compounded of Syn and Taxis, in Latin it is interpreted Constructio or Coordinatio in English the Construction or framing together.

Q. What is Construction?

R. It is the due ordering or framing together of wordes, in speche.

Q. Howe many sortes or maners of Construction haue ye?

R. Two, that I perfect, naturall, or vsuall construction.
is to say the figured or fained Construction.

Q. Which of these partes do ye learne in your Accidence?

R. The first part which I called the perfect or natural construction.

Q. Howe many thinges are to bee considered for the due framing together of wordes according to the perfect or naturall construction.

Three speciall agreementes of wordes, which

R. Two, we call the three concordes.
that is to say, And the three rules for the particular construction of euery part of speech by him selfe.

Q. Which

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Q. Which be your three agreements of wordes or your three concordes.

R. The 1 Betweene the nominatiue case and the verbe.
The 2 Betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue,
The 3 Betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

Q. Why be they called Concordes?

R. Because they doe concorde, that is to say, agree mutual-
ly together in some speciall accidents, so that the three lat-
ter cannot stande perfectly in speech without the three for-
mer.

Q. What termes haue ye for them in Grammar?

R. The three former, that is, the Nominatiue case, the sub-
stantiue and the Antecedent, bee called Subjecta as it were
the pillars or upholders or vnder setters of the other.

The latter three, that is to say, the verbe, the Adiectiue,
& the relatiue, may be called Adiecta, which we may terme
in Englishe the weakelings, or the wauerers, or the lea-
ners: because they bee of them selues weake and waue-
ring, except they do as it were leane to their pillars or un-
dersetters.

Q. Howe do these Adiecta agree with their Subjecta?

R. I haue for every one of these Concordes or agreements
certaine proper rules to shewe howe they doe agree toge-
ther.

The first Concorde.

Q. Which is the rule for the first Concorde?

R. A verbe personall agreeeth with his Nominatiue case in
two things, that is, in number and person.

Q. Must the verbe personall then alwayes be the same
number and person that his nominatiue case is?

R. No soofooth, not alwayes: for I haue three exceptions.

Q. Which be they?

R. The first is this, when I haue moe Nominatiue cases,

The thirde part

then one comming together with a coniunction copulatiue
betweene them, although they be all the singular number,
yet my verbe must be put in the plural number, but it must
bee suche person as the mooste woorchie Nominatiue case
is.

Q. Which call ye the most woorchie nominatiue case?

R. The Nominatiue case of the first person is more woor-
chie then the seconde, and the nominatiue case of the second
person is more woorchie then the thirde.

Q. Which is your second exception?

R. When a verbe commeth betweene two Nominatiue ca-
ses of diuers numbers, it may indifferently accorde eyther
with that which goeth before hym, or with that which com-
meth after hym, so that they bee both of one person.

Q. Which is the thirde exception?

R. This. The Nominatiue case to the verbe is not alwaies
a casuall woord, but sometime a whole sentence, sometime
a peece of a sentence, sometime an Infinitiue mode, some-
time an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case.

Q. What call you a casuall woord?

R. Such a word as is declined with cases, namely a nounne,
a pronowne, and a participle.

Q. Howe can a whole sentence, a peece of a sentence, an in-
finitiue mode or an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case be No-
minatiue case to the verbe?

R. When they stande for the Nominatiue case they bee ta-
ken altogether as it were a Substantiue, and may be sup-
posed to bee declined altogether like hoc nihil indeclinabi-
le.

Q. Why so?

R. Because nothing can bee the Nominatiue case to the
verbe, but a substantiue or that which is taken as a substan-
tiue.

Q. Why, the relative may bee the Nominatiue case to the
verbe, and yet he is no substantiue?

R. The Relative as touching his case standeth for a
sub-

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substantive and is always unanswered to in his case seuerally as a Substantive.

Q. May not an adiective be nominative case to the verbe ?
R. Yes, but then he must be put alone without a substantive in the Newter gender, and so supply the place of a substantive.

Q. What number and person shall the verbe bee when a whole sentence, a peice of a sentence, an Infinitive mode, or an Aduerbe with a genitive case is the nominative case to the verbe ?

R. If it haue respect but to one thing, it shalbe the singular number, and the thirde person. If it haue respect to moe things then one, it shalbe the plural number & 3. person.

Q. In making and construing Latine, where shall I put the Nominative case ?

R. For the most parte before the verbe: but sometime after the verbe.

Q. When is the Nominative case put after the verbe ?

R. At 3 We aske a question.
times, { the verbe is the Imperative mode. { verbe.
when { the signe it or there commeth before y english of þ

Q. How will ye find out the nominative case to the verbe ?
R. Put the question who or what with the englishe of the verbe & the word in the sentence that answereth that question is the nominative case.

Q. Howe many thinges may bee the nominative case to the verbe ?

R. Five, 1 { Casual worde & þ is either a { Substantive.
that is 2 { Whole reason or sentence { Relative.
to say. 3 { Clause or peice of a sentence { Adiective stan-
ding for a sub-
4 { Infinitive mode of a verbe { ding for a sub-
5 { Aduerb with a genitive case { stantive.

The thirde part Of the second Concord.

Q. Which is the rule of the second Concord?

R. The Adiective whether it be nowne, pronowne or participle agreeith with his substantiue in 3. things, that is Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. Whsy haue ye more Adiectives then of nownes?

R. Vea Very many nownes.

for Al Pronownes sauing Ego, tu, sui, { be adiectives.
sooth. All Participles.

Q. Is an Adiective alwayes the same Case, Gender, and Number that his Substantiue is?

R. Not alwayes, for I haue 3. such exceptions as I haue in the first Concord.

Q. Which is the first exception for the second Concord?

R. Many Substantiues singular with a Conjunction Co-pulatiue comming betwene them will haue an Adiective plurall, which Adiective shall agree with the Substantiue of the most worthy gender:

Q. Which is the Substantiue of the most worthy gender?

R. The Substantiue of the Masculine gender is more worthy then þ feminine, & the substantiue of the feminine gender is more worthy then the Pewter.

Q. Is this euer true?

R. Nay, for in things not apt to haue life, the Pewter gender is most worthy.

Q. Which is the second exception for the second Concord?

R. When an Adiective commeth betwene two Substantiues of diuers Genders it may indifferently accord with either of them.

Q. Which is the third exception for the second concord?

R. This, the Substantiue is not alwayes a casuall woord, but sometime a whole sentence, sometime a peice of a sentence, sometime an Infinitiue mode, and sometime an Adverb with a Genitiue case.

Q. What

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Q. What case, gender, and number, shall the Adiective be when any of these is his Substantive?

R. He shalbe such case as they are accounted to be, and if it haue respect but to one thing as one sentence, or one peere of a sentence, it shalbe the Newter Gender and singular number: but if it haue respect to moe thinges then one, or to more sentences, or more peces of sentences it shall be the Pewter Gender and plurall Number.

Q. How wil ye finde out the substantiue to the Adiective?

R. Put the question who or what to the English of þ Adiective, and the woorde or wordes in the sentence that answere that question is the Substantiue to it.

Q. How many things may be substantiue to the adiective?

R. Whichever is nominatiue case to the verbe, the same may be Substantiue to the Adiective.

The third Concord.

Q. Which is the rule of the third Concord?

R. This, the Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in

three thinges,
that is,

Gender,
Number,
Person.

Q. Is the Relative alwayes the same gender, number, and person that his Antecedent is?

R. Not alwayes, for I haue here the same three exceptions, that I haue in the first Concord and in the second.

Q. Which is the first exception for the thrid Concord?

R. When I haue moe Antecedentes then one of the singular number comming together with a Coniunction copulatiue betweene them, then the Relative shall bee put in the plurall number, and agree in gender with the Antecedent of the most worthy gender.

Q. What meane yee by Antecedent?

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R. The Antecedent is any such worde as goeth in the sentence before the relative and is rehearsed againe by the Relative.

Q. Which is the second exception for the thirde concord?

R. When a Relative commeth betweene two substantives or antecedentes of diuers genders, it may indifferently accord with eyther of them, yea though they bee both of diuers numbers also.

Q. Which is the third exception for the third concord?

R. The Antecedent is not alwayes a casuall worde, but sometime a whole sentence, sometime a peece of a sentence, sometime an Infinitive mode, sometime an Aduerbe with a genitius case.

Q. What gender, number and person shall the Relative be when he hath any of these Antecedentes?

R. If he haue respect but to one thing, one sentence, or one peece of a sentence: he shalbe the Newter gender, singuler number and third person: but if he haue respect to moe then one: hee shalbe the Newter gender, plurall number, and third person.

Q. How many things may be antecedent to the Relative?

R. Whatsoeuer is nominatiue case to the verbe, the same may be Antecedent to the Relative.

Q. How will yee finde out the Antecedent to the Relative?

R. Put the question who or what to the English of the Relative, and the worde or wordes in the sentence that answere the question is the Antecedent.

Q. How shall I order the case of the Relative?

R. The Relative for his case alwayes supplieth the place of a Substantiuie, and must be answeread to severally as a Substantiuie.

Q. Haue yee none other rules for the case of the Relative then yee haue for substantiuies?

R. Yes I haue two speciall rules for the case of the Relative but they are all one in effect with the rules of Substantiuies.

Q. Which is the first rule for the case of the Relative?

R. When

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R. When there commeth no nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue & the verbe, the Relatiue shalbe the nominatiue case to the verbe.

Q. Which is the second rule for the case of the Relatiue?

R. When there commeth a nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the verbe: then the Relatiue shall not be the nominatiue case to the verbe: but shall be governed of the verbe, or of some other worde in the same sentence.

Q. What meane you by shalbe governed?

R. To be governed is to be such case as the verbe or any other part of speech will haue after him.

Q. Then if the Relatiue be not nominatiue case to þ verbe, must he not follow the verbe or some other worde in the same sentence, whereof he is governed?

R. No so looch, he must indeed be such case as the verbe or some other word in the same sentence will haue after him, but the Relatiues qui, qualis, and quantus be set before the verbe and not after.

Q. Howe so?

R. For it is the nature of these Relatiues to stand before þ woord whereof they be governed.

Q. Doth no words els stand before the words which they be governed of but the Relatiue?

R. Yes, for the substantiue which is ioyned with þ Relatiue doth follow the nature of the Relatiue?

Q. Shew me an example of this?

R. If the Relatiue be ioyned in like case, gender, and number with a Substantiue, if there come also an other Substantiue both the Relatiue, and the Substantiue with which he is ioyned, shall be the genitiue case, and yet shal stand before the other Substantiue, as Scruola nobis exposuit Lelii sermonem de amicitia, cuius disputationis sententias memorizæ mandaui,

Q. Shew me how standeth this with your rule?

R. Here I haue Cuius disputationis sententias, wheras

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the Relative cuius agreeeth in Case, Gender, and Number,
with disputationis both which in order are placed before the
other Substantive sententias, & yet are the genitive case,
because the latter of two substantives comming together
must be the genitive case.

Q. But if the Relative be not Nominatiue case to þ verbe,
what case must he then be?

R. If he be not Nominatiue case to the verb, then looke what
case any nowne substantiue shoulde be being gouerned of
the same wod, the same case must the Relative be and by
the same rule.

Q. How wil ye know of what wod þ Relative is gouerned?

R. By putting for the Relative the same case of hic, hæc, hoc,
& so construing the sentence. For then þ case of hic, hæc, hoc
which is put for the Relative will in construing follow the
word that the Relative is gouerned of.

Q. In what order are the rules for the construction of every
part of speech to be considered?

R. In such order as þ parts of speech be rehearsed in myne
Accidence. The rules for the construction of

1 { Nownes Substantiues,

2 { Nownes Adiectiues,

3 { Pronownes,

4 { Verbes Personalles,

5 { Gerundes,

6 { Supines,

7 { Verbes Impersonalles.

8 { Particiles, and so foorth in such order as the

{ partes of speech be rehearsed in myne Ac-
cidence.

Q. What order keepe ye in the placing of these rules?

R. The rules for every part of speech stand according to the
order of the cases.

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- 1 First, the rules for the nominative case if the part of speech
gouerne a nominative case after him.
- 2 Secondly, the rules for the Genitive case.
- 3 Thirdly, the rules for the Dative case.
- 4 Fourthly, the rules for the Accusative case.
- 5 Lastly, the rules for the Ablative case.

Q. Why leauie ye out the rules for the Vocative case?

R. For the Vocative case is not governed of any other parte
of speech except an Interiection.

Q. Then how knowe yee when to put a worde in the Vo-
cative case?

R. This one rule is sufficient for it. Whensoeuer I call
or speake to anye thing or person it is the Vocative
case.

Q. Howe will yee finde out the rule for any worde in a sen-
tence, to know why he is put in the nominative, Genitive,
Dative, Accusative or Ablative case?

R. First I must looke what part of speech the word is which
I haue to secke out, secondly of what worde he is gouer-
ned, thirdly what parte of speech that worde is whereof he
is governed, lastly I must looke what case my worde is, &
so shall I turne to the rules that be for that part of speech &
for that case.

Q. Shew me it by example?

R. If my word be a substantiue & the genitiae case, and go-
uerned of a nowne Adiectiue, then I turne to the rules for
I haue for Adiectiues that gouerne a genitiae case.

If my worde be a Substantiue, the genitiae case, & gouerned
of a verbe, then I turne to my rules for verbes which go-
uerne a genitiae case. Then I consider of what significa-
tion & worde is whereof he is gouerned, and so I take the
rule that agreeth to that signification.

Q. But how wil yee knowe of what woord the same case
which you seeke is gouerned?

R. That must bee learned by diligent marking howe the
sentences

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sentence is construed.

Q. Why so?

R. Because every case is governed of that worde which goeth next before hym in the naturall construing of a sentence.

Q. What meane yee by constraining?

R. Constraining is the right placing of every word þ is written in a sentence, in the naturall order of speech, & giuing to every word his proper signification in english.

Q. Shew me howe?

R. Virtutis comes est inuidia. This sentence is construed thus.
Inuidia enuy, est is, comes þ companion, virtutis of vertue.

Q. If ye haue a sentence giuen to be construed, what order wil ye keep in englising and placing of every word?

R. Diuers men teach diuerly, but this way is playne and not unprofitable. If there be any vocatiue case in the sentence I take that first. Secondly, the Nominatiue case, or that which is put in stede of the nominatiue case, and to him I adioyne any word that hangeth vpon him. Then take I the verbe Personall. Then the Aduerb. After this the cases in their owne order. The Accusatiue case next after the verbe, and that whiche hangeth vpon him, then the Genitiue, and so the Datiue, and last the Ablatiue.

Q. What if there be not al these kinds of words in þ sentence?

R. Then take so many of them as be in it, and in this order, and alwayes take heede that ye put that case next after the verb, which þ verb doth properly governe after hym, & the other cases in order.

The Accusatiue case goeth before the Infinitiue Mode, the Infinitiue comes after any other mode. The Adiectiue and the Substantiue must be construed togidher except one of them doth passe ouer his signification into some other worde.

Q. May this order be alwayes kept?

R. No forsooth, for it is broken many times by the cases of Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Infinitiues & Genitiues of partition

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partition and by some Coniunctions &c.

Q. If you haue an english giuen to be made in latine, what must you doe?

R. First I must looke out the principall verbe in the sentence.

Q. Howe will ye finde out the principall verbe?

R. It is alwayes the first verbe, except the first verbe bee the Infinitive mode, or haue before it a Relatiue or a Coniunction.

Q. What will yee doe when yee haue founde out the principall verbe?

R. Then I must seeke out his Nominatiue case.

Q. What seeke yee out after the Nominatiue case?

R. After I haue made the verbe and his Nominatiue case, I consider what part of speech every worde in the sentence is beside these: and then I ioyne them in suche order as I doe in construynge of a sentence, and so make every one of them into latine.

For the Genders of Nownes.

Q. Howe will yee finde out the genders of a Nowne?

R. I haue certayne rules in Latine verles for the Genders of nownes,

Q. Howe will yee seeke out the Gender of a Nowne by these rules.

R. First, I must looke whether it bee a proper name or a common.

Q. What if it be a proper name?

R. Then I haue two generall rules for his gender.

Q. Which be they?

R. The first { Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur mascula dicas.
is this. } &c.

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The second } Propria feminineum referentia nomina sexum,
is this. } Feminino generi tribuuntur.

Q. Howe will ye knowe whether it bee a proper name or
not?

R. If it be a proper name, it is one of these ten.

Gods. And these Goddeses & these bee
Men. be all the Women. all þe femi-
As proper Fluddes. masculine Cities. nine gen-
names of Powners. gender. Countreis der for the
Wlades. Wlades. most part.

Q. Be not all those latter syue the feminine gender aswell
as all the first five be the masculine.

R. No, for certaine names of Cities be excepted:

Q. What gender be those that be excepted?

R. These two of the masculine gender, Sulmo, Agragias,
these of the newter gender, Argos, Tibur, Preneste.

This one Anxur, which is sometime the masculine, sometime
the newter.

Q. What if your nowne be no proper name?

R. Then I must looke whether it be not the name of a tree.

Q. What if it be the name of a tree?

R. Then I haue this rule for him,

Appellatiua arborum erunt muliebria vt alnus.

Q. What gender must your nowne be by this rule?

R. The feminine.

Q. Be all names of trees the feminine gender?

R. No.

Q. Then howe will ye knowe the gender of such Pownes
as do not agree with the rule?

R. All suche nownes as doe not agree with the rule, ey-
ther be rehearsed by name strayght after the rule, or els
there is some speciall rule of exception set downe for
them.

Q. What nownes haue ye excepted from this rule.

R. Two of the Masculine gender, Pinus and Oleaster
fme

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flue of the Newter gender, Siler, Suber, Thus, Robur, and Acer.

Q. What if your nowne be neyther proper name nor name of a tree?

R. Then he is a nowne common, or a nowne appellatiue.

Q. Howe will yee lecke out the gender of a nowne appellatiue?

R. First, I must looke in his genetiuue case whether it doth encrease or no.

Q. Why so?

R. For I haue thre speciall rules referred to the genetiuue case of a nowne common, whereby I may learne his gender.

Q. Which be they?

R. The first is, Nomen non crescens Genitiuo seu caro carnis, &c.

The send is, Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui, syllaba accentu conde is soner, &c.

The thirde is, Nomen crescentis Penultima, si Genitiui sit grauis, &c.

Q. What maner of nownes belong to your first rule?

R. All such as doe not increase in the Genitiuue case.

Q. When are nownes sayd to increase in the genitiuue case?

R. When they haue mo syllables in the Genitiuue case then they haue in the Nominatiue.

Q. What gender then must those nownes bee, by this rule which doe not increase in the Genitiuue case?

R. All those whiche doe agree with the rule be the feminin^e gender.

Q. Did you not say that all nownes which do not increase in the Genitiuue case doe agree with the rule?

R. No soisdoch, I sayde in deede that all nownes which doe not increase in the genitiuue case do belong to the first rule

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but all they doe not agree with the rule.

Q. What difference do ye put betweene these two wordes
belonging and agreeing.

R. I count all those to belong to the rule whiche bee of the
same sorte of nownes that the rule is made for, though they
bee not the same gender whiche the rule appointes them
to bee: but I count none to agree with the rule but suche
as both bee of the same sortes of Nownes, that the rule is
made for, & also be the same gender that the rule appointes
them to bee.

Q. Then what gender bee those nownes that be excepted
from this first rule.

R. First, some of the Masculine gender contayned in this
note of exception. Mascula nomina in a dicuntur multa
virorum &c, and in this note. Mascula in er ceu venter in os
vel vs, vt logos annus.

Secondly some of the newter Gender contayned in this
note. Newtrum nomen in e signit is &c.

Thirdly some of the doubfull gender contayned in this
note of exception. Incertigenoris sunt talpa et dama canalis,
&c.

Lastly, some of the common of two conteyned in this
rule of exception. Compositum a verbo dans a commune
duorum est, &c.

Q. Haue ye not also some of the feminine gender excepted,
contayned in this note. Feminei generis sunt mater humus
domus, &c.

R. No soothothe, this is no exception from the first rule, for
all these nownes in this exception be the feminine gender,
and do agree with the first rule, but these be excepted from
the seconde rule of exception. Mascula in er ceu venter
in os vel in vs, &c.

Q. Howe so?

R. For whereas he had made that rule that nownes which
ende in er, os or vs were the masculine gender, he founde
these nownes so ending to be the feminine gender, & there-
fore

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soxe hee put them heere in an exception from that rule.

- Q. What maner of nownes belong to your seconde rule?
R. All suche nownes as doe increase in the genitue case,
and haue the last syllable sauing one lised by Sharpe in
sound, as *virus virtutis*.

- Q. What Gender bee those nownes that belong to this
rule?

- R. All those that doe agree with the rule bee the feminine
gender.

- Q. And what gender are those that are excepted?

- R. Some be of the Masculine gender contayned in this
note of exception. Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba nomina
quardam. And in this. Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba. &c.
And in this Mascula in er, or er os. &c.

- Some be the neuter gender contained in this note. Sunt neu-
tralia et hæc monosyllaba nomina, &c.

- Some be the doubtfull contayned in this note. Sunt dubia hæc
python, &c.

- Some be the common of two contayned in this note. Sunt
commune parentes. &c.

- Q. What maner of nownes belong to your thirde rule?

- R. All such as doe increase in the geritue case and haue
the last syllable sauing one pronounced flatte or pressed
dowme, as *Sanguis Sanguinis*.

- Q. What gender bee those nownes whiche belong to this
rule?

- R. All those that doe agree with the rule bee the masculine
gender.

- Q. What gender be those that be excepted?

- R. Some of the feminine gender contayned in this note of
exception. Feminis generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do.

- Some of the neuter gender contayned in this note. Est neu-
trale genus signans rem non animatam. &c.

- Some of the doubtfull contayned in this note. Sunt du-
bilis generis cardo margo. &c.

- Some of the common of two contayned in this note. Compon-

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nis generis sunt ista vigil pugil. &c.

For the preterperfect tenses of simple verbes.

Q. Howe will yee seeke out the preterperfect tense of a verbe?

R. I haue certaine rules in latine verbes for the forming of them.

Q. Howe will ye finde out the preterperfect tense of a verb by those rules?

R. First, I must looke whether the verbe be simple or compouned.

Q. Why so?

R. Because the preterperfect tense of a compounde verbe is most commonly made of the preterperfect tense of the simple verbe, of which he is compounded.

Q. What if your verbe be simple?

R. Then I must looke whether he endes o, or in o.

Q. Why so?

R. Because the preterperfect tense of verbes in o, or be formed of the latter supine of verbes in o.

Q. What if your verbe ende in o?

R. If the verbe ende in o, and be eyther of the first, the second, or the fourth Coniugation: I shall finde out his preterperfect tense by that rule which is made for the termination of the seconde person singuler of the present tense of the indicative mode, or by the rules of exception.

Q. What is the termination of the seconde person singular in the present tense of the Indicative mode, in verbes of the first Coniugation?

R. As.

Q. What is the rule for this termination?

R. As in presenti perfectum formar in aui.

Q. Do all verbes of the first Coniugation make their preterperfect tense in aui?

R. All sauing those which be excepted after this rule.

Q. What is the termination of the second person singular in the

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in the second Coniugation.

R. Es.

Q. Which is the rule for this termination.

R. Es in praesenti perfectum format uidans.

Q. Doe all verbes of the second Coniugation make their p̄terperfect tense in ui?

R. All sauing those that be excepted eyther by name or by some speciaill rule.

Q. How many special rules of exception haue ye for verbs of this coniugation?

R. These two, i. vel r. ante geo si sct. geo verticue in si. And Veo si vi, &c.

Q. What is the termination of the 2. person in the 4. Coniugation?

R. Is.

Q. What is the rule for this termination?

R. Quarta dat is iui monstrat scio scis tibi sciui.

Q. Do all verbes of the 4. Coniugation make their p̄terperfect tense in ui?

R. All sauing those that bee here specially excepted after this rule.

Q. What if your verbe be the third Coniugation, how wil ye then finde out his p̄terperfect tense?

R. If my verbe be the thirde coniugation, then I shall finde out his p̄terperfect tense by the speciaill rule whiche is made for the termination of the first person singular in the present tense of the Indicative mode.

Q. Which is the termination of the first person singular?

R. There be as many terminations of the first person singular almost as there bee letters.

Q. Which be they?

R. These, Bo, Co, Do, Go, Ho, Le, Mo, No, Po, Quo, Ro, So,
Sco, To, Vo, Xo, Cio, Dio, Gio, Pio, Rio, Tia, üo.

Q. Haue ye a rule for every one of these terminations?

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- R. Yea soysooth.
- Q. What is the rule for Bo's?
- R. Bo sit bi, ye lambo lambi.
- Q. Do all words that ende in bo make their perfect tense in bi?
- R. All sauing those which be after specially excepted.
- Q. And is this the order in every termination.
- R. Yea soysooth.

For the preterperfect tense of compound verbs.

- Q. If your verbe bee a compounde howe will ye finde out his preterperfect tense?
- R. If the verbe be compounde, I haue this generall rule for his preterperfect tense Preteritum dat idem simplex et compositionis.
- Q. Why is the preterperfect tense of the verbe compounde the same that the preterperfect tense of the simple is alwayes?
- R. No soysooth not alwayes, for the compoundes of manye verbes be afterwardes excepted by certayne speciaill rules.
- Q. What verbes be those whose compoundes do alter from this generall rule.

- Plico, aplico composition, &c.
Oleo, quamvis vule oleo simplex, &c.
- R. Some compound of Pungo, Composita a pungo, &c.
compound of Do. Natum a do quando est, &c.
Sto Natum a sto stas, &c.

- Q. What other exception haue ye from this generall rule?
- R. I haue three rules, wherin divers verbes be excepted.
- Q. Which is the first exception from the generall rule of compounde verbes.
- R. The first rule is of certain verbes whose compounds change the

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the first vowel of their present tense & of their preterperfect tense into e Verba haec simplicia presentis &c. among which are specially noted :

Some com. { Pario, pario cuius nata peri duo.
poundes of { Pasco, a pasco paui tantum, &c.

Q. Which is the second exception from the generall rule of compound verbes?

R. The second rule is of certeine verbes whose compounds change their 1. vowel into i Hachabeo, lateo, &c, among which are specially noted :

Some com. { Cano, a cano natum præteritum per ui, &c,
poundes of { Placeo, a Placeo sic dipliceo, &c.
{ Pango, Composita a pango, &c.
{ Maneo, A maneo mansi minui dant, &c.

Some com. { Scalpo, { Composita a scalpo, calco, &c.
poundes of { Calco, { Salto, { Claudio.
{ Quatio, { Lauo, { Composita a claudio, &c.

Q. Which is the last exception from the generall rule of compound verbes.

R. The last rule is of some verbes whose compounds change the first vowel of their present tense, but not of the preterperfect tense into i, Hac si componas, ago &c. After which be specially noted.

Some com. { Ago, sed pauca notetur, namq; suum, &c. Vtque
poundes of { Rego, A rego sic pergo, &c.
{ Facio, Nil variat facio, &c,
{ Lego, A lego nata re, se, &c.

For the Supines of simple Verbes.

Q. How wil ye finde out the supine of a simple verbe?

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- R. By the rule that is made for the termination of his Pre-
terperfectense.
- Q. Which be the terminations of the Preterperfectense?
- R. There be almost as many terminations of the Preter-
perfectense as there be letters.
- Q. Rehearse them?
- R. Bi,Ci,Di,Gi,Li,Mi,Ni,Pi,Qui,Ri,Si,Psi,Ti,Vi,ii,Xi.
- Q. What is the rule for Bi?
- R. Bi sibi cum format, &c.
- Q. Doth all those verbes whose Preterperfectense end in
bi, make their supines in cum?
- R. All sauing those that hereafter are specially excepted.
- Q. And is this the order for all the other terminations?
- R. Peacockooth.

For the Supines of compound Verbes.

- Q. How will pee seeke out the Supine of a verbe Com-
pounde?
- R. I haue this generall rule for the Supines of verbes
pounde. Compositum ut simplex formatur quodque Su-
pinam.
- Q. Doe all compounde verbes forme their supines in the
same manner that their simples doe?
- R. All sauing a fewe that bee specially afterwarde ex-
cepted.

Agone ente voce possit: finis lib.

et in Eboraco